



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-93-072
Friday
16 April 1993

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Cameroon

SDF Official Supports Participation in Debate

AB1504210593 Paris AFP in French 1838 GMT
14 Apr 93

[Text] Yaounde, 14 Apr (AFP)—Lawyer Bernard Muna, former president of the Cameroon Bar Association, who is considered the "second in command" of the Social Democratic Front (SDF), has declared that he is "in favor of" the SDF participating in the upcoming government-sponsored grand national debate on constitutional reforms. In a statement to AFP in Yaounde yesterday, Muna added that he supports such participation "on the condition that the selection of participants is determined by the political parties and that this conference have democratic autonomy." Muna also hopes that this grand debate "leads to a referendum."

On the announcement by Mr. John Fru Ndi on 16 April regarding the convening of a sovereign national conference, Muna stated that "so far the SDF has not yet taken a stand on the issue." "The party organs are due to meet soon to adopt a stand," he added. Asked about alleged differences of opinion between himself and Mr. Fru Ndi, Muna declared: "Our relations date back at least four decades, and politics are not going to separate us." While

acknowledging that there had been "arguments on the tactics" between them, Muna added: "There is a convergence of views on the substance, but a divergence on the form."

It may be recalled that Mr. Fru Ndi placed second in last year's 11 October presidential election. Pointing to "serious irregularities," he immediately contested outgoing President Paul Biya's reelection and proclaimed himself president of Cameroon.

Chad

Decree Lists Transitional Government Appointments

AB1504132693 Ndjamena Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Text] We begin this cast with Presidential Decree No. 284 on the appointment of transitional government members. It reads: The president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, decrees:

Article 1: The following people have been appointed members of the transitional government and heads of ministerial departments:

Ministers	
Foreign Affairs	Adoum, Mahamat Ali [unchanged]
Interior and Security	Neatoube, Valentin Djiddi [unchanged]
Justice, Keeper of the Seals	Romba, Elie [unchanged]
Planning and Cooperation	Saleh, Ibn Oumar Mahamat [unchanged]
Posts and Telecommunications	Allabo, Ahmat [unchanged]
Finance and Computer Science	Roingam, Robert [unchanged]
Agriculture	Ahmat, Mahamat Saleh [unchanged]
Communication, Freedom, Relations with the Higher Transitional Council and Government Spokesman	Coumakoye, Delwa Kassire [unchanged, additional responsibilities]
Civil Service and Labor	Kamougue, Wadal Abdelkader [unchanged]
Commerce and Industrial Development	Kebzabo, Saleh [unchanged]
Livestock and Animal Resources	Alifei, Moustapha [unchanged]
Higher Education	Ngothe, Gali Gatta [unchanged]
Public Works and Transport	Koulamallah, Abderahmane [unchanged]
Mines, Energy, and Water Resources	Garba, Salibou [unchanged]
Public Health	Nouri, Mahamat [unchanged]
Social and Women's Affairs	Ngarbatna, Carmel, Mrs. [unchanged]
National Education, Culture, Leisure	Madjitouloum, Joseph Koumagoto [unchanged, additional responsibilities]
Youth and Sports	Ibedou, Younous [unchanged]
Environment and Tourism	Kittir, Hassan Fadoul [unchanged]
Administrative Reforms	Seif, Adoum Moussa [unchanged]
Delegate to the Presidency of the Republic, in charge of National Defense, War Veterans and Victims	Laina, Loum Hinassou [unchanged, additional responsibilities]

Secretaries of State	
Interior and Security	Abdoulaye, Mahamat [unchanged]
Planning and Cooperation	Miabe, Romain [unchanged]
National Education, Culture, and Leisure	Zamba, Madou Fatou
Civil Service and Labor	Malloum, Bintou, Mrs. [unchanged]
Delegate to the Minister of Social and Women's Affairs in charge of Child Protection and the Handicapped	Gadaya, Mahamat Gadam [unchanged]
Public Works and Transport	Dingle, Thimothée Daoussa [unchanged]
Commerce and Industrial Promotion	(Mahamadou, Mahamat Regi)
Secretary General of Government	(Missina, Abderhamane Mesizo)
Deputy Secretary General of the Government	(Abdoulaye, Abderhamim)

Article 2: The present decree, which takes effect from the date of signing, will be published in the Official Gazette.

Issued in Ndjamenia on 10 April 1993.

Signed: Colonel Idriss Deby and Dr. (Assetehim) Fidel Moungar, prime minister.

Attempts Continue for Rebellion Leader's Return

AB1504211593 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Text] Since his so-called escape from prison in Maroua in northern Cameroon, Abbas Koty, leader of the 18 June rebellion, has been living in Algiers. Several attempts were made by the Chadian Government to convince him to return home. The latest included sending an aircraft to Algiers for him, but he felt that existing security measures were not sufficient for his return and he asked for a more formal delegation. During the Sovereign National Conference [CNS], several people, including the CNS chairman, requested that all the political groups be represented at the deliberations. An urgent appeal was made to Abbas Koty to return home during the CNS. This appeal, which was repeated several times, was not heeded. Now, the transitional government has [words indistinct] all programs of other political and military groups so that dialogue may triumph over war in the settlement of conflicts in Chad. In the coming days, Abbas Koty may return home.

Nigerian Measures Blamed for Gas Shortage

AB1604060293 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Text] Whenever Nigeria coughs, the neighboring countries which catch a cold. This has been the case with Chad for some days now in terms of the current shortage of gas in the country, especially in Ndjamenia. What is the cause of this shortage? There are several factors. First, there are the IMF and the World Bank. The two major international financial institutions have appealed to the Nigerian authorities to respect the OPEC production quota. Nigeria produces 168,000 barrels per day above the quota.

Second, the Nigerian Government adopted a number of measures aimed at [words indistinct] the IMF and the World Bank. These include the closure of a number of gas stations 25 km from its borders. [Words indistinct] Chad, whose fuel supply comes mainly from Nigeria. As a result of this, the black market price increased rapidly to more than 500 CFA francs, but has come down over the past 48 hours to around 300 CFA francs. This price is significantly higher than that charged by the gas stations in the country. It is better to buy gas from a gas station than from the roadside black market sellers. One gains more in quality and price. This is another way of fighting fraud.

Congo

Zairian Opposition Creates Private Radio Station

AB1504171393 Paris AFP in French 2019 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Apr (AFP)—The Sacred Union (Zairian radical opposition), has set up its own radio station, the weekly pro-opposition LA REFERENCE PLUS published in its latest issue in Brazzaville on 14 April. According to the weekly, the first programs of the radical opposition radio were scheduled to begin on 12 April, but by 14 April no program had been heard in Brazzaville, which is located just a few kilometers from the Zairian capital, on the opposite bank of the Congo River.

Meanwhile, the daily LA NATION EN CHANTIER (considered progovernment), which was also available in Brazzaville on 14 April, speculated that "the Belgian Chancery in Kinshasa could be used as the headquarters of the radio station."

Gabon

CAR Prime Minister Meets Bongo, Views Elections

AB1504184093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Text] U.S. Senators Larry Pressler of South Dakota and Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania were received by Central

African Republic [CAR] President Andre Kolingba on 14 April. Discussions focused on the progress made in the CAR's democratization process.

Meanwhile, CAR Prime Minister Enoch Derant-Lakoue continues his visit to Libreville, where he was received by Gabonese President Omar Bongo on 13 April. The prime minister spoke to Guy-Bertrand Mapangoup about the upcoming elections in his country. He said it was difficult at the moment to set a date for the elections. Let us listen to what he said:

[Begin recording] [Derant-Lakoue] The commission's latest proposal to the government called for the holding of the first round of elections on 30 May. As soon as I received the message, I convened a meeting between the Joint Electoral Commission and the National Data Processing Center, which is in charge of preparing the voter register. Some government officials and representatives of financial backers who are funding the elections also attended the meeting. It seemed very clear during the discussions that many problems remained unsolved regarding the setting up of a reliable voter register. At the moment, the Joint Electoral Commission and the National Data Processing Center are at work.

[Mapangoup] Some people think that President Kolingba—whose mandate, as you know, is over—is trying to prolong matters. Do you think so?

[Derant-Lakoue] I do not think so, because it is in no one's interest to prolong a transition in which the economy has almost come to a halt, a situation where investors are holding back, and a situation where the population is wondering what the future holds. I do not think there is a single Central African leader who wants this situation to go on forever. [end recording]

Zaire

Crowd Fired On Outside Tshisekedi House

AB1504212193 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 15 Apr 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The house of Zairian opposition prime minister, Etienne Tshisekedi, in Kinshasa has been the scene of yet another incident. Earlier this week, security forces surrounded the house and then forcibly entered it and took away papers and other belongings. It was all part of the struggle between President Mobutu, who has appointed his own prime minister, Faustin Birindwa, and Mr. Tshisekedi. Well, now there are reports that Mr. Tshisekedi was holding a meeting with his ministers today when a crowd who had gathered outside came under fire from security forces or President Mobutu's elite DSP [Special Presidential Division]. Etienne

Tshisekedi's spokeswoman in Brussels, Justine Kasavubu, has been in touch with his residence. On the line, Raggi Omar asked her what her information was about the incident:

[Begin recording] [Kasavubu] Yes, more than 10 persons—I have the figure of 12 persons—who are seriously injured and yes, of course, the DSP, you know, fired the place and they are now sieging the whole residence of Mr. Tshisekedi.

[Omar] Now, who told you this information?

[Kasavubu] Well, I had a contact by telephone with one adviser of our staff in Kinshasa.

[Omar] Now, what information do you have on Mr. Tshisekedi himself? Has he been hurt in this incident?

[Kasavubu] He hasn't been hurt, but we are fearing, we fear that some other bloodshed could occur as a result of this situation today. Well, as I told you, the residence is still surrounded by DSP members and we never know what can happen.

[Omar] And what did your contact in Kinshasa tell you about how the whole incident came to pass? What sparked it off?

[Kasavubu] Well, nothing. The situation was quite normal and calm. Mr. Tshisekedi was to hold this meeting with his ministers and all of a sudden, these DSP members came into the area. So, they started to fire everywhere. So, this shows once again the will of Mobutu not to let this country to, you know, get into...[changes thought] far forward into the democratization process.

[Omar] But it sounds quite bizarre that the DSP soldiers of President Mobutu should just simply open fire outside Tshisekedi's home. Why would they do that?

[Kasavubu] Because all these people, they react very wildly. They have no education, their own tradition is brutality.

[Omar] But it is not a question of their education or anything like that. It might simply be a question of you wanting to seize a publicity opportunity.

[Kasavubu] No, no, no. Don't take the situation in these terms. Look at the situation of our people; look at what has happened in our country, in the economic field especially; see how our women are dying of hunger, how our children are just, you know, begging everywhere to have something, some food to eat. So, when you look at that situation, you cannot say that we are just, you know, fighting for power. We are really looking this country to get into better conditions, so that our children can, you know, know a better future.

[Omar] But you must admit that some people might see this whole thing as you goading the security forces in Zaire into such actions as this.

[Kasavubu] No, no, no, no, no. Please, believe me, we don't need to bring bloodshed; we don't need to be provocative. We are just wanting this country to have really a peaceful future. [end recording]

Mobutu Adviser Questions Foreign Stand on Leadership

LD1504140993 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Excerpts] Zairian Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa, who was appointed by Marshal Mobutu, apparently wishes to demonstrate that there is only one government in Zaire and that it is getting to work. [passage omitted]

The Mobutu-appointed government's problem is that it is not internationally recognized. France, Belgium, and the United States have said that as far as they are concerned the sole legal government is that appointed by the National Conference. (Honore Nguanda), Marshal Mobutu's first adviser, is in Paris. Assane Diop asked him what he thought of the attitude of these three countries toward Zaire:

[Begin recording] [Nguanda] With all due respect, I would say that these three foreign powers have been misinformed. Speaking only of the High Council of the Republic as the sole legitimate institution poses the problem of legitimacy. Have the three countries examined the legitimacy of the High Council of the Republic on the basis of law?

[Diop] Is the new French Government contesting the head of state's legitimacy?

[Nguanda] I wonder if international law has been changed, because I don't know if a mandate is given to any country to recognize ex cathedra or withdraw recognition ex cathedra the power of an elected head of state of any country. I think the problem of interference lies there. There is much talk today about the right of intervention, and I can not see how the words intervention and right can go together. [end recording]

Presidential Spokesman Names Government Members

EA0304154593 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 0500 GMT 3 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The broad-based national union government was put in place last night. Here is the cabinet line-up from Professor (Mona), spokesman of the Office of the President of the Republic:

[Begin (Mona) recording] Ladies and gentlemen, having returned home, the president of the Republic had a lengthy working session with prime minister Faustin Birindwa today, 2 April. During the working session, three decisions, which are significant for the continuation of the democratic process in our country, were made.

The first is on the promulgation of Law 093-001 on a [word indistinct] constitutional act relating to the transitional period: in order to ensure social order and prevent any conflict of authority among the leadership of the state, the president of the Republic has approved the conclave's decisions, thus resulting in the present law which implements the following options [as heard]. First, the institutions of the Republic during the transition are the president of the Republic, the National Assembly, the High Council of the Republic, the government, and the courts and tribunals.

Second, the president of the Republic, the National Assembly, the High Council of the Republic and the government will deal independently and separately with their respective responsibilities and duties in a spirit of close cooperation.

Third, the courts and tribunals remain independent so as to ensure that essential freedoms are respected.

Fourth, the government is accountable to the National Assembly and the president of the Republic. These are the main options implemented by the present law which is thus going to govern the transitional period in our country.

The second decision is the Order No. 093-043 of 2 April appointing a governor and deputy governor of the Central Bank of Zaire. As the bank's governor tendered his resignation on 2 April, the head of state signed Order 093-043. [passage omitted]

Article 1: Mr. (Joseph Bukendwa) is appointed governor of the Bank of Zaire.

Article 2: Mr. [name indistinct] is appointed deputy governor of the Bank of Zaire. [passage omitted]

The third decision concerns the government team. Order No. 093-042 of 2 April appoints the members of the broad-based national union and public salvation government: [passage omitted]

Article 1: The following are appointed deputy prime ministers in charge of the following ministries: National Defense and War Veterans Affairs—Jean Nguz A Karl-I-Bond; Interior and Customary Affairs [affaires coutumiers]—Bernard Kasusula [words indistinct]; Agriculture and Rural Development—[word indistinct] Kamitatu Massamba.

Article 2: The following are appointed ministers in charge of the following ministerial departments: External Relations—Mpinga Kassenda; International Cooperation—Buketi Bukaya; Justice and Keeper of the Seals—(Joseph Duanika); Publications and Press—[name indistinct]; Finance, [word indistinct], and Budget—Mambulu Makudia Nsiala; Planning and National Reconstruction—(Casimir Ngwezo Nzewa Sese); Portfolios—(Oscar Mudiaye Wamujari); National Economy and Industry—(Sakari Bilibizi) [words indistinct]; External Trade—Protais Lumbu Maloba; Mines—

(Lutombo Bakatwa Senda); Energy—(Banyatu Luape); Sports and Communications—Nyoka Busu Noengo; Posts, Telephones, and Telecommunications—(Philippe Gelezi Tutua Kabanzili); Public Works and Territorial Development—(Kiro Kimate); University and Higher Education—(Duki Ndudi Ibuloko); Primary and Secondary Education and Vocational Training—[name indistinct]; Scientific and Technological Research—(Gamela Njilu Dia Mwangana); Public Health—Dr.

(Mboyoy); Social Affairs, Family, and National Solidarity—(Tukau Wakatatu); Labor, Manpower, and Social Security—[name indistinct]; Public (?Pension)—[name indistinct]; Small and Medium-sized Enterprises—(Joseph Ilunga Kabu); Land Issues—[name indistinct]; Environment, Nature Conservation, and Tourism—Mwene Malungu Ramazani; Sports and Leisure—[name indistinct]; Youth, Culture, and Arts—[name indistinct]. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Djibouti

Government Invites Election Observers

EA1604111693 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] The Republic of Djibouti has invited many governments and international organizations to serve as observers during the 7 May presidential elections in the country. The invited international organizations are: The Organization of the Islamic Conference, the EC, the OAU, the Arab League, and the PANA News Agency. The governments invited to observe the election are: France, United States, Italy, Japan, Britain, and Canada. The observers will monitor whether the elections are fair.

France Denies Charges of War Involvement

EA1504101093 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali 1700 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Text] France has described as baseless the allegations by Ahmed Dini, who is the Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy [FRUD] leader, that French forces in Djibouti city are participating in the war between the Government of Djibouti and the FRUD rebels. A French Foreign Ministry spokesman described such reports about French forces and the Djibouti Government as far from the truth. The spokesman said it is known that on 12 April the FRUD leader accused French forces stationed in Djibouti of taking part in the Djibouti Government's battles against FRUD. He also claimed that the French forces were helping the Djibouti Army in mortar training and mine clearing, as well as providing information about the number and location of FRUD bases.

The spokesman described such reports as [word indistinct]. He added that the French troops stationed in Djibouti had never participated in the war in Djibouti. He said their posting is related to the 1977 agreement between the Djibouti Government and France, adding that France is ready to facilitate dialogue on resolving the conflict in Djibouti if both sides are prepared to participate.

Tanzania

Police Arrest Self-Proclaimed Fundamentalist Leader

EA1504170793 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0330 GMT 15 Apr 93

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The leader of a group of self-proclaimed Islamic fundamentalists, Shaykh Yahya Hussein, was

arrested by police in Dar es Salaam yesterday. This action is part of the government's decision to bring this group under control and to avert any possible casualty.

Police refused to either deny or confirm the arrest of Shaykh Yahya, who is also the leader of the Council for the Propagation of the Koran, Tanzania-Balukta, but according to reliable reports he was arrested yesterday between 1000 and 1100 at his house in Magomeni-Mikumi. According to the reports, at least five vehicles carrying people believed to be plainclothes policemen arrived at Shaykh Yahya's house at about 1030, questioned him for about 30 minutes, and later left with him.

The arrest of Shaykh Yahya comes a day after he confessed to Honorable Augustine Mrema, minister for home affairs and deputy prime minister, that the people who raided a number of pork butcheries at Magomeni and Manzese were his Balukta followers, and that he endorsed the destruction of such shops. [passage omitted]

Chief Shaykh Hails Arrest

EA1604110193 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] In Dar es Salaam, the chief shaykh of Tanzania, Mufti Hemed Bin Juma Bin Hemed, today voiced support for the government's arrests of self-proclaimed Muslim fundamentalists who attacked and destroyed pork butcheries and engaged in acts that could cause chaos in the country, because their actions go beyond the ethics of Islam.

The chief shaykh made the remarks on 15 April at the office of the Honorable Augustine Mrema, deputy prime minister and minister for home affairs, while discussing the activities of the self-proclaimed fundamentalists. At the meeting, which was also attended by the press, the chief shaykh said the group's stance is dangerous because it will not only stop at destroying pork butcheries but extend to other areas such as destroying churches and other property. He said that this is a big threat to peace and stability in the country. The chief shaykh also said that he is ready to offer guidance and declare the position of the Supreme Council of Tanzanian Muslims, Bakwata, on the incident following the court's ruling in the case of the self-proclaimed fundamentalists.

Thanking the chief shaykh, Minister Mrema assured him that the government is not against Islam and has no intention of turning against Muslims except when the government is dealing with those who call themselves fundamentalists and whose intention is not to preach the ethics of Islam, but to seek political leadership even through the use of force. Minister Mrema added that all those who engage in incitement under the pretext of religion will be arrested and taken to court.

ANC Notes Possible Month-Long Mass Action Campaign
MB1504202493 Johannesburg SAFC TV 1 Network in English 2000 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress]-SACP [South African Communist Party]-COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance could embark on a month-long countrywide mass action campaign. This was the word earlier this evening from ANC National Executive Committee member Mr. Rocky Malebane Metsing. Mr. Metsing was speaking after a memorial service for slain SACP leader Chris Hani at Pretoria's St. Albans Anglican Cathedral.

[Begin Metsing recording] This will be in demand of joint control of security forces and a demand for a date for the general elections, to be announced by the state president as soon as possible, so that elections can be held this year, and another demand will be a demand for peace and for protection of all the peoples of South Africa, including members of the ANC and the tripartite alliance, the protection of property and others—all other things that we treasure and value. [end recording]

COSATU Releases Action Program After Hani Killing

MB1604103193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 16 Apr 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions on 16 April]

[Text] The COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] Executive has just concluded discussing a programme of action arising out of the assassination of Cde Chris Hani. The position will now be taken to the alliance leadership and the results of this meeting will be announced in a press conference this afternoon. The position is the following:

1. Monday, 19 April, will be regarded as a national day of mourning for Cde Chris Hani. On this day, COSATU is calling on all workers to make Monday as the greatest show of strength against the apartheid regime. All workers should not go to work but attend the funeral, or participate in activities in other areas of the country. Employers, too in the public and private sector, should as a mark of respect for the importance of this day to the majority of South Africans, to shutdown on Monday, 19 April.

SACO3 [South African Chamber of Business] has issued guidelines calling on employers to be accommodating. This should include accommodating workers travelling back from the funeral on Tuesday. Employers who victimise workers will be immediately targeted for a campaign.

2. The programme of rolling mass action adopted last year must be revived. In particular it should focus on the following demands:

- free political activity
- an end to violence

—the immediate installation of the TEC [transitional executive council]

—a date for elections must be set by the negotiations forum

—our demands of jobs, houses, against high food prices and the implementation of a programme for reconstruction.

3. A through assessment and detailed programme of action will be adopted at an alliance summit scheduled on 27 April 1993.

ANC Lar's People for Joining Hani Commemoration

MB1604064093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2242 GMT 15 Apr 93

[SAPA PR wire service, issued by African National Congress on 15 April]

[Text] The massive outpouring in the commemorative events of April 14 was the most eloquent expression of the high esteem Comrade Chris Hani enjoyed among the people of South Africa. Though the tripartite alliance of the ANC [African National Congress], SACP [South African Communist Party] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] had not called for general strike, millions of working people in every region of our country spontaneously stayed away from work in one of the largest stayaways South Africa has witnessed.

Eighty five rallies and marches were held throughout the country, most of which passed off without incident. In four regions the proceedings ended in violence and looting. The ANC leadership unequivocally condemns these actions, which were in large measure the work of unruly elements and the result of weaknesses in our marshalling.

No region had actually anticipated the massive turnout and in many instances our preparations were inadequate. The ANC leadership salutes the thousands of volunteers who assisted in keeping order and ensuring that Comrade Chris Hani was honoured with the dignity befitting a leader of his status.

Our congratulations go out also to those members of the police force who displayed sensitivity and acted with restraint at the flashpoints that occurred in cities such as Port Elizabeth and Durban. The good sense that prevailed in these cases enabled the ANC leadership and marshals to defuse the situation and prevent further damage to property and loss of life.

The behaviour of the police at Protea police station, outside Soweto, contrasts sharply with these instances. Without provocation they opened fire on a dense crowd,

killing five people, among them an ANC official from Soweto. Most of those who suffered injuries in this incident were shot in the back, indicating that they were in flight and posed no threat to the police.

We condemn these killings in the strongest possible terms and demand an explanation for the behaviour of the police. An important responsibility rests on the government to ensure that the police do not disturb the peace by acting in a reckless and provocative manner. Most of the deaths during yesterdays were a result of such loss of control by the police.

The remarks of State President de Klerk, threatening to declare more unrest areas, to ban meetings, deploy additional troops and police are reminiscent of the regime of P.W. Botha and betray an insensitivity that is alarming at a moment when the country requires statesmanlike leadership. State President de Klerk has once again failed to rise to the occasion. Repression can only fuel the passions of our people who have been so greatly angered by the murder of Comrade Chris Hani.

The course of action State President de Klerk proposes ignores the recommendations of both the Goldstone Commission and international experts on the importance of freedom of expression and assembly.

The irony of the situation is that while De Klerk fulminates and threatens dire consequences for those responsible for unrest, his attitude to the far rightists groups who are evidently implicated in the assassination of Comrade Chris Hani is almost benign. The ANC has in the past warned that the government's response to the dangers posed by the ultra-right's paramilitary formations served to embolden them.

Many other questions cry relating to the assassination itself still cry out for answers. What role did the intemperate statements of Minister Hernus Kriel regarding MK [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] play in creating the climate conducive to Comrade Hani's assassination? How did a recent immigrant to South Africa acquire firearm licenses for so many weapons with such relative ease?

We call upon employers, both in the public and the private sector, to respect their workers' right to pay tribute to Comrade Chris Hani, particularly on the national day of mourning, Monday, 19 April. It would be a further mark of respect if they closed their businesses where possible, excluding essential services. This should be a truly national day, observed by all sections of South African society. The healing effect of such a show of solidarity against the assassins and men of violence will have an immeasurable impact on our bleeding nation.

The ANC leadership will keep the South African public briefed on further developments regarding the arrangements for the funeral and interment of Comrade Chris Hani on Monday, 19 April.

ANC Alliance To Discipline 'Unruly Elements'

MB1604061693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2336 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Durban April 15 SAPA—Disciplinary steps would be taken against unruly elements who damaged property during a Chris Hani commemoration march in Durban on Wednesday, the southern Natal African National Congress [ANC] alliance said.

"We sincerely send our sympathies to those businesspersons whose properties were looted and vandalised," said the ANC/South African Communist Party/Congress of South African Trade Unions regional alliance in a statement on Thursday. It added that looters and vandals did not "befit the station of an alliance member or supporter. We strongly condemn such unruly behaviour."

"We also reiterate our position that this national tragedy (Mr. Hani's assassination) should not be used to unleash racial hatred."

The alliance was trying to identify those responsible for the havoc in central Durban on Wednesday so it could discipline them.

It also congratulated most of the marchers who were peaceful and the marshalls who ensured discipline and dignity. The alliance also congratulated senior police officers, particularly acting Regional Commissioner Gen Johan Meintjies and Col James Lourens for having acted with sensitivity and restraint.

ANC Expresses Concern Over Incident in Boksburg

MB1504192593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1027 GMT 15 Apr 93

[SAPA PR wire service issued by African National Congress (ANC) on 15 April]

[Text] The African National Congress is deeply concerned about an incident at the Boksburg Magistrate Court on Tuesday 13 April 1993, where two armed white men approached national and regional leaders who were addressing a peaceful demonstration. One of the men pulled out a fire arm and was fortunately apprehended by ANC marshals before he could use it.

It is disturbing that the police who were present only acted at the late stage, and then turned on the marshals who were apprehending the man. The distinct impression was left that they were more concerned about protecting the white armed man, instead of helping the marshals who were at pains to prevent him from using the gun.

We demand to know who these persons are, and whether they are members or have any contact with right-wing groups or the security forces.

This kind of unprofessional behaviour continues to strengthen the predominant feeling among the majority

of South Africans that the South African Police is a partisan force, protecting apartheid, and are unprepared or incapable of protecting all South Africa's citizens.

It is in this context that the ANC is very concerned about the deployment of 23,000 police and Defence Force members. In the past such deployments have always been accompanied by intimidation of local communities. We call on the police and Defence Force members who have been called up not to treat mourners as enemies, and to respect the anger and grief of our people.

ANC's Sexwale, Minister Delpont on Violence

MB1504140993 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Interview with Tokyo Sexwale, African National Congress Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging regional chairman, and Dr. Tertius Delpont, acting minister of Law and Order, by South African Broadcasting Corporation reporter Freek Robinson in Johannesburg, on the "Agenda" program—live; italicized passages in English]

[Text] [Robinson] As we have heard on the news, today's mass action called by the African National Congress [ANC]-South African Communist Party [SACP]-Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] alliance ended in disorder and violence at several places. At least four people died, hundreds were injured, and thousands of rands' worth of damage was caused. In the studio I have Acting Law and Order Minister Dr. Tertius Delpont and the ANC's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] Regional Chairman Mr. Tokyo Sexwale to discuss today's events. Good evening, gentlemen, and welcome.

Mr. Sexwale, if I could start with you. The death of one man, and this reaction. How is it possible?

[Sexwale] It reminds me of the death, of the assassination of one man in 1914 in Europe, in Sarajevo, and that sparked World War I. The death of Chris Hani, the assassination of Chris Hani in South Africa—I'm not talking about it sparking a war, but I think it must spark peace here. Chris Hani was a man of peace; he could have been a communist, he could have been a nationalist in the ANC, but this death has been taken as more than just one of those statistics in South Africa.

[Robinson] But why did it have this kind of reaction?

[Sexwale] Chris Hani was one of the most popular folk heroes of our people. He was one of the most well known; he had travelled South Africa far; he had been the chief of staff of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing], a very popular army among the people who are not in government; he was elected as the most popular man in the National Executive Committee of the ANC, and of course was elected also as general secretary of the working class party in South Africa, the Communist Party. That was the popularity of Chris Hani. If this type

of a man is assassinated, we expect a worse response than what we have got for now. That is why we are trying to control things.

[Robinson] Mr. Sexwale, you've referred to controlling things, but it seems on the basis of what we've already seen in the news that it was not control.

[Sexwale] I think the issue should not really—and sometimes we make a mistake about that in South Africa in our examination of things—the issue is not to what extent we can control. It is the impact that this death and other acts of violence have on society as a whole. We should not be the ones who are viewed as having to provide control. It is our duty, we'll have to do that, but I think we should understand what happened. The hand of the assassin, the forces behind him—the responsibility rests with them because they have now, Freek, given us the most difficult task ever confronted by the ANC, because no such leader of this caliber, of this stature, has ever been assassinated inside South Africa.

[Robinson] Have you lost control of your people?

[Sexwale] We have certainly not lost control, and I make an example about that. I've indicated earlier that if you have a march, and we are saying our people should vent their anger into something, channel it into a march, into a protest, into a picket or something. If you have 30,000 people in the streets of Johannesburg—I had so many people today—and 100 people within those act in the worst manner of that anger, breaking windows and so on, I think you must grant us there is control. But if it is 30,000 people who act in an undisciplined way, and 100 people are disciplined in that situation, I'd concede we would have lost control.

[Robinson] Are you implying that if they did not march the consequences could have been worse?

[Sexwale] If they did not march we'd have had people venting their anger in other ways which we have not provided for. We gave them churches today. We gave them marches. We gave them pickets. We gave them various types of demonstrations, but we have a choice, if you can blame us. We have a choice. The ANC National Executive Committee and various leaders of the democratic movement can stay away, lock themselves up in their own houses, sit there and say, well, let's see what it going to happen outside. But we are responsible. We've not taken that approach. We go out into the streets; we are not sleeping. My wife does not see me very much, together with my children, because we are everywhere, not just saying to people, come, channel your anger constructively, but we have to be there to ensure that we are listened to.

[Robinson] We've had the experience today. Are we going to see a repetition of this tomorrow or the days that are going to follow?

[Sexwale] Obviously we would not want a repetition of violence. But we must understand—I've just lost a friend today, the secretary of the Soweto subregion is dead today.

I lost another friend, Chris Hani. These are all comrades. It's going to be very difficult for us to go out there, particularly—and the acting minister is here to focus on these issues—particularly when we have just shooting from the security forces, because this violence is not just one-sided. It is a two-sided violence. That is why we've said as soon as possible we must have the transitional executive in place, joint control with the various ramifications that reflect that joint control.

[Robinson] *We'll come to the negotiating issue. Thank you, Mr. Sexwale, for a moment; if I could go over to Dr. Delpont.*

Dr. Delpont, earlier today you said the ANC actually lost control, and the government and the state president have announced certain steps. Do you believe that the police can maintain control?

[Delpont] *Yes. I'd first like to say that nothing can justify the death of Chris Hani. Nothing can justify the violence and deaths in this country over the past few years. But in the same way nothing can justify today's criminal activity. It's not about protest; it's not about stayaways; it's about effective ways of preventing and controlling the pure, criminal, violent, uncontrolled actions of people. We've had good cooperation from the ANC, but we were concerned—and the commissioner of police referred to it—that it is extremely difficult to control masses of people who are already incited.*

[Robinson] *Mr. Sexwale has said if the people had not marched, the consequences could have been much worse.*

[Delpont] *With all due respect, I think that's a specious argument. One cannot claim that, simply because people want to do certain things, they must be allowed to behave criminally. One always runs a risk when dealing with mass action.*

[Robinson] *But I don't think Mr. Sexwale said that. Do you condone the criminal acts of the people who were involved today in the violence?*

[Sexwale] *I indicated that if you call a march, it's got 15,000, it's got 30,000 people, and a few people are scattered among those and they go to the borders, to the extreme of things, because there are certain elements among those people—we can never, Mr. Minister, we can never condone them. But I think you must understand us here. It is the wrong approach from the government to see the whole thing as a criminal act, as an irresponsible act, that we are acting irresponsibly. What alternative did we have? Could we sit back, I'd like to say, lock ourselves in our own houses and say, well, Chris is dead, see how to react outside there? That is what we are going to be blamed for. But Mr. Mandela is in the streets today; he was in the streets yesterday, even the day before yesterday. We are doing the same. [ANC Secretary General] Mr. Ramaphosa, everybody is doing that. That is the alternative we have. Any other thing is too ghastly to contemplate.*

[Delpont] *The point I was making was that we must have proper control. The moment Mr. Sexwale accepts that the ANC cannot control all the radical elements, that moment he also concedes that then there must be a joint effort from government's side, from the police' side, and from the ANC to jointly tackle the whole problem, in order that we do not see a repetition of today. South Africa will sink back in chaos if we ever have a repetition of what we saw today.*

[Robinson] *Mr. Sexwale, there's an offer of the minister. Are you prepared to go into the negotiations with the government to try to establish mechanisms to control people?*

[Sexwale] *We must make it absolutely clear that we have been having negotiations with the government, and the question of joint control has been tabled. By joint control we're not talking about the technical aspect as it applies to a march and so on. That is covered by the peace accord. But we are talking about the establishment, without delay, of the Transitional Executive Council. Mr. Minister, you must agree that the country is now on the brink of disaster. Once that mechanism, once that forum is in place, the transitional executive, then we can talk about other elements of that executive, which is the joint control of the security forces. Not a platoon in the street, not a radical element there—but you're talking of joint control so that everybody can recognize that these are our police, this is our army, this is our security force. The sooner we have that form of joint control, in the context of the transitional executive authority, much the better, because any delay is going to slowly sink the country and bring it closer to the precipice, and we will be pushed to the point of no return, where nobody will be able to control the flood that will have broken into many streams.*

[Robinson] *I will come back to the question of negotiations. Dr. Delpont, if I could just pose a few questions. I asked whether the government or the police would be able to remain in control. I also referred to the steps announced by the state president. Do you believe they will work?*

[Delpont] *On two conditions, yes, the police can do it. That is, the police must be given the necessary authority. In other words, certain areas where there is unrest will have to be declared unrest areas. Second, we must introduce proper control measures. But then we must have the cooperation of the ANC. The more cooperation we are given, the less the need for control measures by the police. That is our approach. But even if we had to use control measures and police action alone, we can still do it. But that's not the first option. The first option is to get the necessary cooperation. I must also add that the government is not delaying the negotiations. No one can claim that this reaction is taking place on account of a delay in the negotiations. The fact is, last year we had a delay when certain parties refused to continue with the negotiations. The government went out of its way to get*

the negotiations back on track. There is no reason at this stage to use violent action to put pressure on anyone. It is not necessary.

[Robinson] Dr. Delport, a few quick questions. The Boer Resistance Movement has called for war. Are you aware of that?

[Delport] I received a report.

[Robinson] That is a rightwing group. Will the government take action?

[Delport] The government will not allow war. The government will act the same towards any side. If there is a threat to order and stability in the country, then the government will take action regardless of where the threat comes from.

[Robinson] But statements such as this by the Boer Resistance Movement—are those not in themselves enough reason for action?

[Delport] It is unfortunate that recently there have been these radical statements from various quarters. In the light of the serious situation in the country, these things will have to be brought under control. It cannot be allowed to continue.

[Robinson] The question is whether you are going to bring such groups under control.

[Delport] We must bring them under control.

[Robinson] There has also been a demand that Mr. Walus be given political status. Are you prepared to consider that?

[Delport] I am not prepared to comment. It is outside my jurisdiction. It is another debate, not one to be addressed here.

There is also the question on why he hasn't said anything. Mr. Sexwale has referred to that. Why, if the police have the power to make others talk, is he not prepared to cooperate?

[Delport] With due respect, I find this attitude very peculiar. In other words, what Mr. Sexwale is actually saying is that improper methods should be used to make the man talk.

[Robinson] Mr. Sexwale is that what you're saying?

[Delport] He does not have to answer.

[Sexwale] No, I was tortured before I was sent to prison for 18 years—and I served 13—by the South African Police. We are not calling for them to apply those types of methods which they did on us. What I'm pointing out is the irony of what is happening. Only recently in the Eikenhof case, the killings happened, and it was ourselves who assisted by helping the man who wanted to hand himself over to the police. We called the police and said

here's your man, and we said to them: We want safeguards, rights and so on. We didn't call for torture then. But the two earlier suspects who were arrested—within 24 hours they had confessed. Most of the time when the police arrest you—I'm just saying there is a miracle which is happening somewhere—when they arrest certain people, they confess. It's strange that this man has not confessed. In other words, there is something that the police do to other people they don't do to this man. But I'm not calling for them to do to this man what they do to other people, because if it's torture, as I've gone through, we are not calling for that. But I think a point should be made....

[Robinson interrupting] But through some miraculous way they must make them to speak?

[Sexwale] Yes, we have asked for an international....[changes thought] You see if the police, and the acting minister should be able to agree with me, if there is nothing to hide regarding the details, the mechanism, the systems, the investigations, around the criminal investigation in this case, because this is not a political animal, this is a criminal, it's a criminal act, we said we would like to get involved. We have called for an independent, a group of investigation, if there is nothing to hide, let the police, [word indistinct] and let other people allow us to have access to this man in full view of international people. Let us actually make certain points to this man, perhaps he will listen to us or other independent people.

[Robinson] Yes, and the point was made by the deputy minister yesterday, sorry for interrupting you Mr. Sexwale, but that dossier is with the attorney general, and it's for him now to act on that proposal, is that so Dr. Delport?

[Delport] That is correct. And furthermore the Minister of Justice announced that there would be more international involvement with the investigation. So it's already known that we are going to conduct it in a transparent manner.

[Robinson] Just a last quick word from each of you: Committed to negotiations, Mr. Sexwale?

[Sexwale] I would like to echo the words of my own president and the secretary general of the ANC: We are committed to negotiations, but I think the urgency of the situation should be understood. Chris Hani is dead, he is not just one of the statistics, we must get something out of this, we can't hold the people any more, we are committed, but I think the urgency, the government should understand the urgency of the situation.

[Robinson] Dr. Delport are you prepared to give greater seriousness and speed to the matter?

[Delport] No, not greater seriousness, because we have been serious all the time. The government has been warning for a long time now that it is not in the interest of the country to continue with the situation of uncertainty. We want to make progress, and our conduct and actions is proof of that.

[Robinson] *Thank you very much for your contribution tonight.*

Buthelezi on Low Profile During Hani Memorial

*MB1504184093 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Telephone interview with Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party, in Ulundi, by BBC reporter Rashid Meer on the "Focus on Africa" program on 15 April—recorded; first paragraph is studio introduction]

[Text] South Africa is generally reported quiet, today, after yesterday's huge demonstrations and commemorations for ANC [African National Congress] official Chris Hani, who was assassinated last weekend. Well over 1 million were involved in the mass stayaway from work, the marches, and the services. Perhaps inevitably, there were clashes between demonstrators and security forces, and a number of deaths. Well, somewhat conspicuous by his absence in all of this was Chief Buthelezi, leader of the ANC's main rival, the Inkatha Freedom Party. On the line to Ulundi, Rashid Meer asked Chief Buthelezi what he had been doing yesterday:

[Buthelezi] Such as what? I do not understand. Exactly what?

[Meer] Yesterday, was declared a national day of commemoration of grieving for the death of Chris Hani. You, yourself, did not take part in any of the activities that were planned for the day.

[Buthelezi] No, I did not. I [words indistinct] the family and also to Dr. Mandela, and to the party, and so on, nor was I asked to participate. I would not impose myself. I never impose myself on anybody.

[Meer] What was the Inkatha Freedom Party urging its members to do for the day of action?

[Buthelezi] In fact, we did not urge them to do anything because, as I have said, we were not contacted in any way.

[Meer] What is your view: Was it a good thing to have had the demonstrations yesterday?

[Buthelezi] Well, I mean, the death of Mr. Hani shocked all of us in South Africa. It is a dastardly thing, and all of us have now expressed (?this in messages) broadcast in South Africa.

[Meer] Meanwhile, there has been a lot of talk about the violence that accompanied yesterday's action. What is your view on the violence?

[Buthelezi] Well, it is unfortunate because, you know, we all listened to Mr. Mandela. He gave an impassioned plea on television here for about 15 minutes, and it was relayed many times, where he was asking people to be disciplined in spite of the fact that it is understandable that people's emotions were raised. So, it was very

disappointing, therefore, that, because of the [words indistinct] of people that in fact, he was not heeded.

[Meer] The death of Mr. Hani is obviously having great repercussions in South Africa. The talks between different parties, between [as heard] the government, to discuss the future of South Africa, those talks have actually been called off for a week. What effect, long term, do you think this death is going to have on negotiations?

[Buthelezi] Well, Mr. Meer, I personally think that as the leaders of the ANC, including Dr. Mandela himself, have said, I think the tribute we can pay to Mr. Hani and to his life is doing exactly what, during the last days of his life, he was imploring all South Africans to do: To be combatants for peace, because with peace then there is no question about the fact that these talks will succeed.

[Meer] Now, many people have said that this is a major catastrophe that has hit South Africa. In your view, has this caused you to rethink relations between the Inkatha Freedom Party and the ANC and other political players in South Africa?

[Buthelezi] Not really, but in any case I have been concerned all the time about the fact that relations between us were what they are, but then of course there were committees already that were trying to make preparations for talks between me and the president of the ANC.

[Meer] Have you got a date yet for a meeting between yourself and Mr. Mandela?

[Buthelezi] Not yet, no. The date has not been set yet.

[Meer] And why is that?

[Buthelezi] Because the committee that is supposed to be preparing this in fact has not come.

[Meer] So, how long do you think it will be before such a meeting between yourself and Mr. Mandela takes place?

[Buthelezi] Your guess is as good as mine.

[Meer] Finally, Chief Buthelezi, some two weeks ago saw the state opening of Parliament at Ulundi, in which you gave a speech that went on for some 18 days. That actually got you into the Guinness Book of Records. What is your reaction to this?

[Buthelezi] I find it very amusing, Mr. Meer, because it is the mischief of the media. To call that a speech is ridiculous because it was not a speech [words indistinct] but you know, it is just that they are really pulling a fast one to the world when they say that that was a speech because, as far as I am concerned, it is just a report on the state of things in the last 12 months, what has happened.

IFP Says ANC Lacks Control Over Members

*MB1504131693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032
GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 15 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] has condemned Wednesday's [15 April] countrywide violence during Chris Hani memorial services and charged that the African National Congress [ANC] lost control of its militants.

In a statement on Thursday [15 April], the IFP said it was clear from the "militant mood of the participants that their mission was to exploit the emotive occasion by running amok and destroying everything".

The IFP said the destruction of property was inexcusable and could not be justified under any circumstances. "A jarring and discordant note had been struck earlier between the voice of reason and moderation expressed by senior ANC leadership and the militant calls to arms by its lower level leadership. There are growing indications of an ever-widening chasm between the bargaining positions adopted by the national leadership of the ANC and the utopian aspirations of its alienated youth constituency," said the IFP.

COSATU 'Outraged' at Death of Soweto Activist

*MB1504210593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1636
GMT 15 Apr 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by the Congress of South African Trade Unions on 15 April]

[Text] COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] is outraged at the unprovoked and cold-blooded killing by Soweto police yesterday of Sam Tambane and three other comrades, and the shooting of scores of others. According to eyewitness accounts, police at Protea police station opened fire with live ammunition, birdshot, and rubber bullets on a dispersing crowd.

Even the officer in charge, General Strauss, who had negotiated with the mourners, was unable to give an explanation of why the police had opened fire. He also denied having given the order to shoot. We therefore find totally despicable Tertius Delport's attempts to justify what can only be called murder, by saying that police had "acted with restraint".

Sam Tambane, one of the victims, was a much-loved and popular leader of COSATU, ANC [African National Congress] and SACP [South African Communist Party] in the Witwatersrand Region. A worker at Anglo American, he also sat on the National Executive Committee of the NUM [National Union of Mine Workers]. We are devastated at this senseless killing of one of the finest worker leaders in the trade union movement today.

COSATU demands an independent investigation into the killing of Comrade Sam and the other comrades at

Protea police station. We also demand the immediate suspension of police involved in the shooting, as well as their prosecution.

The national office bearers of COSATU send their heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and comrades of our beloved Comrade Sam Tambane. Details of his funeral will be announced shortly.

NP Tells ANC Not To Shift Blame for Campaign

*MB1604091893 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] The National Party [NP] says instead of trying to shift the blame for its own campaign that went wrong, the ANC [African National Congress] should rather start planning to prevent a recurrence of the chaos.

The NP said in a statement that the cause of the chaos has been the ANC's insistence in proceeding with the marches despite warnings of the potential danger, their lack of control, and assurances that had given people the false impression that marches would be peaceful. The National Party said it had so far refrained from political gain from the mass action and believed that the problems would be solved through better control by the ANC, the building of trust between political organizations, and the strongest security measures announced by President de Klerk.

SACP Rejects National Peace Committee Meeting

*MB1504195493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1349
GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] Johannesburg April 15 SAPA—A suggestion that the National Peace Committee [NPC] meet on Saturday (April 17) to discuss political violence has been rejected as insensitive by the South African Communist Party [SACP]. In a letter to NPC Chairman John Hall, the SACP said the meeting scheduled for Saturday was "both untimely and insensitive. You will understand that we and our allies are fully engaged in preparations for the funeral of our assassinated general secretary, Comrade Chris Hani." A copy of the letter was made available to SAPA. There was no immediate comment from the NPC.

The letter, signed by senior SACP member Essop Pahad, also said the suggested agenda "smacks of political gamesmanship on the part of the South African Government. It is meaningless to talk of 'political inspired violence lawlessness raving (ravaging) our country.' Indeed the SACP and its allies... have made innumerable calls for calm and discipline in a highly volatile political climate."

The letter requested Mr. Hall to call off the meeting but added: "In our hour of grief, pain and anger we reiterate our deep commitment to peace, the National Peace Committee, as well as the National Peace Accord."

Earlier, Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said the government had called for an urgent meeting of the National Peace Committee to consider urgent measures to stem the tide of politically inspired lawlessness, strengthen the National Peace Accord, and to convene an urgent meeting of all signatories.

All signatories had a responsibility to come forward with proposals to avoid a recurrence of Wednesday's riots, Mr. Schutte said.

Meyer on Government Demands for TEC

MB1504131793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1042 GMT 15 Apr 93

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Pretoria April 15 SAPA—The government was prepared to jettison demands that a transitional constitution be settled before agreeing to a transitional executive council, the minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said on Thursday [15 April]. This major shift was announced against the background of urgency created in the wake of the Chris Hani assassination and nation-wide unrest on Wednesday.

Mr. Meyer was one of three ministers who addressed a national media conference on the government's reaction to the most recent events. He said that the process of negotiations now needed to be accelerated as rapidly as possible.

Responding to the question of urgency expressed by the ANC [African National Congress] for joint control over security forces, he said that this issue resorted under the whole question of a transitional executive council (TEC) and its envisaged sub-councils.

"The government's position has always been that there cannot be a TEC before there is agreement on a transitional constitution. That is still our position," he said. "But now we must try to de-link, or separate them, to make progress on the TEC."

If it was not possible to get agreement in the multi-party negotiation forum, then efforts should be focused on getting agreement to both the TEC and an interim constitution. "Unless an agreement is reached on the TEC, we cannot implement the independent election commission."

Once there was agreement on what authority to grant the TEC's sub-councils, two particular aspects regarding security forces needed to be dealt with. First was control over all paramilitary forces, and secondly the credibility of the security forces.

The government view was that there was a need for agreement on political interaction to level the playing fields for an election and ensure confidence in the security forces.

CP Official Urges Rejection of 'New South Africa'

MB1604072493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2151 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Pretoria April 15 SAPA—People should choose between the new South Africa as represented by Wednesday's "barbaric violence" and the Conservative Party's [CP] policy of self-determination and civilised co-existence, CP Secretary General Dr. Lem Theron said on Thursday.

Dr. Theron said events this week exemplified the way in which Marxist revolutions proceeded, with orderly Christian civilisation being the thesis and barbaric revolutionary chaos the antithesis. The synthesis would be a third world communist dictatorship characterised by the oppression of whites and Christians.

Dr. Theron remarked on the phenomenon of so-called Christian churches holding commemoration services for Chris Hani, who had been the secretary general of the South African Communist Party which represented world atheism.

"The CP asks the peoples and parties of southern Africa presently involved in the negotiation process: Does the new South Africa of 14 April 1993 meet with your approval? If not, accept the Conservative Party's solution for the dilemma and grant the right of self-determination to those peoples and nations which desire territorially-based, civilised, orderly co-existence with a Christian foundation.

"This is the true recipe for peace and not the present senseless 'peace' accords which are not worth the paper on which they are written," Dr. Theron said.

Police To Investigate Protea Shooting

MB1504141293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1136 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Pretoria April 15 SAPA—Each police station had under its own command structure which had to ensure that lives and property were protected, the deputy minister of law and order, Mr Gert Myburgh, said on Thursday.

Reacting to a question on why the SAP [South African Police] had fired without warning on the crowd at the Protea Police Station on Wednesday [14 April], he said the incident would be the subject of an intensive investigation.

"A crowd of about 30,000 encircled the police station and ripped down the fence and attacked police officials and vehicles. Our information is that the SAP retaliated by firing shotguns and gas cartridges after shots had been fired from the crowd. Police have no specific instructions under such circumstances but acted in self-defence. Cognisance should also be taken of the background of 10 other police stations being attacked and even burnt

down earlier on. They must do what is necessary to protect themselves and the property."

He said if circumstances allowed, warning shots could be fired, but this sometimes needed a split-second decision when lives were at stake. "There is no point in firing a warning shot if you are going to be killed within the next 30 seconds."

The investigation would look into whether people who were running away were fired on. "If people were injured under these circumstances we can expect a civil suit, and then all the facts will come out in open court."

Justice Minister: Walus Not Political Prisoner

*MB1504170493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1400 GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee says that criminal law does not acknowledge politics as an excuse for murder and that it makes no provision for absolution or indemnity for political crimes committed before October 1990. Mr. Coetsee was speaking at a media conference in Pretoria.

He said that Mr. Janusz Walus, who was arrested after the murder of Mr. Chris Hani, was not a political prisoner and that he did not qualify for indemnity. In response to a question about why the police had not been able to get more information from Mr. Walus, he said that the investigation team should now be left to do its work properly.

On the violence and vandalism that occurred during yesterday's marches, Mr. Coetsee said it was now important for local authorities to add their comments to the Goldstone Commission's draft bill on the regulation of gatherings and demonstrations. He said the period for comment on the draft bill had almost lapsed.

Included in the provisions for the draft bill, which was published for comment in February, are that the police should be able to use force to prevent death or injury during a demonstration; that the organizers of demonstrations should be liable for damage occurring before, during, or immediately after a demonstration; and that there should be strict conditions for the conduct of participants in gatherings and demonstrations.

Hani's Alleged Assassin Linked To Neo-Nazi Groups

*MB1604095693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
16 Apr 93 p 3*

[Report by Jacques Pauw: "Alleged Assassin's Extremist Links"]

[Text] The alleged assassin of Chris Hani, Polish-born Janusz Walus, is linked to three neo-Nazi organisations in South Africa and two right-wing extremists wanted for murder and attempted murder for two bomb explosions.

Walus was regularly seen at small cell meetings of the fascist Wereld Apartheidsbeweging [World Apartheid Movement] (WAB) and the Afrikaner-Nasionaal Sosialiste [Afrikaner National Socialists] (ANS).

Both are pro-Nazi, fiercely anticommunist and at one stage attracted a large number of Eastern Europeans. Both operate in small, independent cells, and have been linked to right-wing violence, including murder and sabotage.

The STAR also established a link between rightwinger Piet "Skiet" [trigger happy] Rudolph and Walus when it emerged that the alleged assassin had strong ties with fugitive rightwingers and alleged bombers Adrian Maritz and Henry Martin. Both were members of the Orde-Boerevolk [Order of the Boer People] (OB), another right-wing organisation involved in violence, of which Rudolph was leader.

According to police, Walus committed the alleged crime with a 9 mm Z88 pistol stolen by Rudolph from Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria in April 1990. The full arsenal of weapons was never recovered. Rudolph was indemnified for the theft. He said this week he did not know Walus and did not give him the pistol, but said he might have had dealings with him before.

WAB and ANS leader Koos Vermeulen, who was also detained in connection with right-wing violence two years ago, refused to confirm or deny Walus's membership of any of his organisations. But he said the WAB would pay the accused's legal fees.

It has been established that Walus was introduced at an ANS meeting to Maritz and Martin, wanted for two bomb explosions in 1990, one in Pretoria and one in Durban. One person was killed and several were injured. Martin and Maritz fled South Africa in 1991 while on bail. Their co-accused, Lood van Schalkwyk, was sentenced to death.

Martin and Maritz now live in London and have since claimed they were military intelligence agents.

The WAB and the ANS meet regularly at the German Club (Deutsche Verein) and the Dietse Club in Pretoria and Walus has been seen there with, among others, Vermeulen, Maritz and Martin.

Although the number of official members of the WAB and ANS is unknown, they at one time had contact with 4,000 extremists.

Political analyst and right-wing expert Dr. Wim Booysse confirmed this week that the WAB and the ANS had attracted large numbers of foreigners, especially Eastern Europeans. His sources had also told him there was a link between Walus and the WAB and ANS.

Former AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] chief secretary Kays Smit said Walus had called at the offices to introduce himself but he could not remember that

Walus was ever a member of the AWB. He said he was secretary at the time and would have remembered the name.

Six People Killed in Natal Midlands Township

*MB1504085893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0817
GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg April 15 SAPA—Six people were reportedly killed in the Natal Midlands township of Mpophomeni, near Howick, on Wednesday night. SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports more details are expected later on Thursday morning.

Police Arrest 14

*MB1504201193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1316
GMT 15 Apr 93*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Apr 15 SAPA—Police have arrested 14 suspects in connection with the killing of seven people at Howick's Mpophomeni township, near Pietermaritzburg, on Wednesday night. SA Police spokesman Capt Henry Budhram said the 14 suspects had been arrested on Thursday. He said the seven victims were shot by gunmen armed with 9mm pistols.

Earlier, the African National Congress [ANC] said 11 people had been killed in the attack. The ANC also claimed police were arming criminals and supporting them in targeting ANC-supporting residents in the township.

Capt Budhram denied the charge, repeating the motive behind the killings was "gang warfare". "It's true, there is a criminal element, but we're not destabilising the area, in fact we've arrested 14 suspects."

He named the dead as: Mthandesie Msomi, 34; Bheki Maseko, 36; Bhunu Hlela, 26; Vincent Mtshali, 33; Vusi Mchunu, 28; Michael Bhengu, 50; and Sipho Nene, 36.

Cape Town Protests Cause 3 Million Rands Damage

*MB1604101593 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600
GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] Cape Town is still counting the cost of this week's protest. Looting and vandalism during the demonstrations have cost well over 3 million rands. This excludes what was lost through loss of trade or future loss of tourism. Glass firm owner Graham Bauer estimates that shop front glass worth half a million rands had been broken. Police report 38 vehicles damaged in the town,

including at least six that were burned. The Cape Town Council says the damage to council property amounted to 160,000 rands.

Burning, Stone Throwing in Cape Town Areas

*MB1604101693 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600
GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] In the Cape Town township of Khayelitsha, a man has been burned to death after his car was set alight. A passenger managed to escape from the car and is being treated in hospital for burns.

In the same area, a lorry and a delivery vehicle were destroyed by fire. An incident of stone throwing and tire burning were also reported. Many of the main roads in Khayelitsha were closed yesterday. Municipal services were also suspended after a traffic officer was attacked and two refuse vehicles were set alight.

In Port Alfred's Mandela Township, police have shot a man. His condition is not known, but the incident took place amid chaos in the township. Youths apparently went on the rampage burning two lorries, stoning cars, and occupying buildings.

Wembezi Magistrate's Court, Vehicles Firebombed

*MB1604103893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914
GMT 16 Apr 93*

[Text] Durban Apr 16 SAPA—A group attacked the Wembezi magistrate's court outside Estcourt in Natal's Midlands on Thursday, gutting the building and three vehicles, police reported on Friday.

Pietermaritzburg police spokesman Capt. Henry Budhram said about 30 people threw petrol bombs at the building at about 4.15 p.m. Three vehicles parked nearby were also gutted while another was partly burned. Police estimated the damage costs to be about R [rand] 500,000.

Capt. Budhram said police were unaware of the motive behind the attack.

CP Leader Admitted to Clinic for Tests

MB1504182393 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Conservative Party [CP] leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht has been admitted to a Cape Town clinic for observation and tests after becoming unwell on Tuesday [13 April] night. CP Chief Whip Mr. Frank le Roux denied newspaper reports that Dr. Treurnicht had suffered a heart attack. According to his wife all is well with Dr. Treurnicht, but it is not known how long he will have to remain in the clinic.

16 Apr Review of Press Editorials, Commentaries
MB1604125693

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Monster' in ANC Midst—Referring to the rioting and looting that occurred during the 14 April stayaway, which coincided with memorial services for assassinated South African Communist Party, SACP, General Secretary Chris Hani, Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 April in a page 8 editorial states: "South Africa was not plunged into Bosnia-like anarchy from which there is no escape. Nelson Mandela did not lose control over his followers. Of the more than 9 memorial events held around the country on Wednesday [14 April], a relatively small proportion went wrong—horribly wrong. But most went right, with the Pretoria region being a shining example to the rest of the country." THE STAR believes the government "should indeed beef up its security measures, but in consultation with its negotiating partners. The ANC [African National Congress] must make it clear to its followers that Monday's [19 April] funeral should be just that: a dignified farewell to a leader, and not a pretext for mass unruliness all around the country. And crucially, the ANC must face up to the monster in its midst. It is not good enough for Cyril Ramaphosa to say the looting and arson was an outpouring of grief. Those who grieved did so in peace. Those who stabbed and stole cynically used the occasion to behave like the criminals they are. The ANC must make a clean incision—it owes this to its followers and the whole nation—every thug who can be identified should be prosecuted, with Ramaphosa's support."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Must Focus on Control of Masses—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 April in a page 6 editorial advises the ANC alliance leadership to focus on "the question of control as we head for the marches and the funeral" of Chris Hani. Even though the security forces have declared a host of potential trouble spots to be unrest areas, "it is not altogether clear how the security forces intend to use their additional powers." The paper warns that banning marches will be "grist to the mill of the troublemakers....The ANC, meanwhile, must face up to the dilemma it created when it invited the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] to join in the commemoration as equal partners—presumably to symbolise Chris Hani's status as more than just a party leader. PAC cadres appear to bear a significant share of the responsibility for the chaos both in Cape Town and Soweto, and it may be some consolation to Nelson Mandela that a fair number of those who jeered at him at the Jabulani Amphitheatre were PAC supporters rather than ANC militants over whom he may be losing his grip." The paper also condemns the "inflammatory" statements of ANC PWV [Pretoria - Witwatersrand - Vereeniging] Chairman Tokyo Sexwale "who directly linked the authorities to the assassination. That was

unnecessary, dishonest and may have been a contributing factor to what occurred later—such as the hostile marches on police stations which, in the Soweto case, led to bloodshed and death."

SOWETAN

Criticism of Withdrawal of Charges Against 27 Boipatong Accused—"The angry reaction, shock and dismay that followed the Boipatong massacre was so great that the withdrawal of charges against some of the suspects comes as an anti-climax," points out a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 April. "Had it not been for Mr Chris Hani's untimely death, the withdrawal of charges against 27 of the 74 accused would have caused an uproar and a sensation."

NEW NATION

Call for Calm 'Effective Demobilising' of People—"We must guard that the calm we call for does not become the effective demobilising of our people while demented and scheming criminals move freely in our midst intent on eliminating the heroes of the struggle," states the page 24 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 16-22 April. The "concern expressed by the leadership, that uncontrolled violence from the sector of the oppressed could open them up to yet more violence," is noted, but "we can no longer expect people to cup their chins in dejection while everything they have fought for is taken away....We repeat; we cannot sit around tables with people who talk peace but engage in war. The death of Chris is a terrible loss to this nation, a loss that even those who pulled the trigger may never understand. Yet how honoured we were that we knew him—if ever so briefly. Our people must, in their hearts and practice, inscribe the name of this man in gold."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

De Klerk Lacks Authority, Credibility—Referring to the assassination of Chris Hani on 10 April, Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 16-22 April says the ANC leadership "rose to meet the crisis, putting national interests above the desire to win votes by joining the populist tide....President F.W. de Klerk had the wisdom to stand aside for the first few days, recognising that only Mandela could deal with this crisis. He allowed the ANC leader to usurp the role of state president by making televised appeals to the nation—a tacit acceptance of a subtle change that had, willy-nilly, put Mandela in the seat of power. When De Klerk did intervene, he did more harm than good. Looking tired and strained and not the least bit presidential, he chose to play to white security fears and score political points by blaming the ANC for what had happened. He was clearly out of touch with the level of anger in the townships and his own ability to control it....De Klerk, it became apparent as the week unfolded, does not have the authority, the constituency or the credibility to deal with this. Mandela needs to offer something tangible to his followers—such as a deadline for joint rule, or an election date—and De Klerk should concede it without delay. It is in their mutual interests to contain the popular upsurge. This requires decisive political action, rather than heavy security measures."

Angola

Peace Talks Continue in Abidjan

AB1504220093 Abidjan La Chaine Une Television Network in French 2000 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The Angolan peace talks started in Abidjan on 12 April. The atmosphere at the talks is relaxed. This is confirmed by our reporter, Levy Niamkey, who met the two delegations this afternoon.

[Niamkey] [passage omitted] Since this morning, the two protagonists have been meeting face to face. They are alone, so to speak, as Angolans. Important negotiations. Everything is dissected, scrutinized—hence the difficulty for the press to obtain the slightest information. [passage omitted]

The atmosphere is on the whole relaxed, as was confirmed this afternoon by the people we spoke to. First, Dr. Jorge Valentim, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] delegation:

[Begin recording] [Valentim] I can say that we are making headway. First, we have demonstrated our will to go on to a successful end. We are now discussing in plenary session and today we took the initiative of holding private discussions between the two delegations without the international observers. One can say that we are discussing everything. There is a desire, a political will to succeed. We hope that in the course of our stay here a sign for peace in Angola will emerge.

[Niamkey] Are there obstacles that seem insurmountable?

[Valentim] There are no insurmountable obstacles. There is.... [changes thought] First, we discussed the cease-fire, a very important and strategic issue. But obviously our concern is to begin the peace process. This is why we proposed the suspension of hostilities, but now it seems to me that it is all a question of terminology. We are going to see if we can find a compromise to give the country a sign of the beginning of an end to hostilities and of political debate toward a global and lasting cease-fire.

[Niamkey] So you are a bit optimistic, aren't you?

[Valentim] I am completely optimistic because the atmosphere is pleasant. There is an open debate without personal clashes. [end recording]

Next, we spoke to General Francisco Higino Carneiro, deputy chief of defense staff of the Angolan Armed Forces and assistant leader of the government delegation:

[Begin Carneiro recording, in Portuguese fading into French translation] As you know, the meeting started two days ago. What we have done so far has been a sketchy discussion of the items on the agenda. But since the day before yesterday, we have been undertaking a

specific treatment of issues. This means that both parties see the need to discuss the problem, especially national reconciliation, and we are making this direct contact because we believe we can discuss directly among ourselves as Angolans. At any rate, this is a first meeting. The government and UNITA have not talked directly for a long time. Our feeling, the feeling of the government, is one of dialogue because we do not believe that war is the solution to the Angolan conflict. With this principle, therefore, we are going to do our utmost to understand each other so as to restore peace to Angola. [end recording]

Government Radio Reports Talks

MB1504202993 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] [announcer] There are few signs that an Angolan peace accord will be signed in the course of the current round of talks. Aware of its responsibilities, the government defends a definitive cease-fire as the first step toward pacifying the country. In turn, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is trying to change things around: It is coming up with the ambiguous and rather vague demand that hostilities be suspended or, put simply, it is demanding a truce. UNITA talks about peace, but it is unable to specify whether a cease-fire accord, or the continuation of war, will follow that truce. We all know—we do not need to be military specialists—that a truce is a temporary agreement which can be broken at any time. A temporary suspension of hostilities must have a purpose. In this case, it is obvious to all that UNITA wants to create logistical and military supply corridors so it can then exert pressure on the government forces yet again. UNITA is only interested in a truce because it wants to achieve by any means the power it could not grab last September.

Paradoxically, UNITA continues to talk about the validity of the Bicesse Accords. UNITA forgets, though, that Bicesse rests above all on a cease-fire accord. Events in these first days of talks in Abidjan clearly shows that UNITA is not interested in complete peace, or a cease-fire. This is because it wants to continue keeping people in captivity and maintain the current situation. With a truce, people would still be unable to move. They would not be able freely to express their ideas and feelings. There would be no democracy because what UNITA wants is precisely to maintain the current state of things so it can then make it even worse. Nonetheless, Angola has a legitimate government elected by the people. The government will not allow the Angolan people's fate to hinge on the whims and ambitions of Savimbi and his people. Life and the country's future matter far more than any diversionary ploys whose sole aim is to misrepresent the facts of Angolan history.

The positions remain the same in Abidjan: The government insists on a cease-fire and UNITA only talks about

a temporary suspension of hostilities. Our correspondent Isidro Sanhanga reports from Abidjan, the capital of Cote d'Ivoire:

[Begin recording] [Sanhanga] Today, the two delegations met without the presence of mediators. The two delegations discussed the second point on the agenda, which concerns the conclusion of the implementation of the Bicesse Accords. Today, the negotiators are discussing the third point on the agenda, concerning national reconciliation, and UNITA's wider participation at the national, provincial, and local levels. General Higino Carneiro, for the Angolan Government team, had this to say:

[Carneiro] Yes, the time has come for us to be able to talk without having foreigners present. We are Angolans and I think we must get a bit closer in an attempt to increase mutual trust. Angola's principal problem is a lack of trust.

[Sanhanga] UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim also spoke to our microphones:

[Valentim] We are now meeting to discuss the national reconciliation problem. It was a very positive step that the two teams should have met alone here this morning. We are going to continue talking this afternoon in an attempt to create a climate of greater trust in debate.

[Sanhanga] Though this meeting has not provided any palpable results yet, some observers and newsmen view it as a sign of some confidence beginning to blossom between the two teams. UN Special Representative Margaret Anstee shared that perception:

[Anstee] Talks are progressing rather well. Obviously, these are extremely complex issues. Nonetheless, we are making some headway.

[Sanhanga] Do you believe, then, that talks could end on a cease-fire agreement?

[Anstee] That is what I am hoping for, but there is much ground to be covered.

[Sanhanga] Whatever the outcome of a preliminary analysis, the government wants a cease-fire accord only. Gen. Higino Carneiro had this to say:

[Carneiro] No, our differences were not overcome. While the government believes that there must be an effective cessation of hostilities as the first step toward restoring a cease-fire, UNITA only wants a suspension of hostilities within the framework of a cease-fire and therein lies the difference. One thing is to cease hostilities, meaning they will not resume, and another thing altogether is to suspend, which means there is a possibility it might resume.

[Sanhanga] Much will surely still be written about Angola. We hope to give you more information in upcoming reports. [end recording]

UNITA on Need for Strong Cease-Fire

MB1504145493 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo
Negro in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The need to reach a cease-fire agreement in itself proves that war continues in Angola, despite the signing of many accords, including the Bicesse Accord. This is because the previous accords have been violated. The mechanisms established to control and monitor the cease-fire have always been inefficient and insufficient in the face of a powerful and [word indistinct] tendency to resume war. Under these circumstances, a cease-fire to the war which is devastating Angola cannot be taken lightly. People sit at a negotiating table and want to sign a cease-fire before anything else so that tomorrow the government can accuse the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] of violating such a cease-fire. This time, a cease-fire must have strong mechanisms capable of controlling it efficiently so that there will be no more war in Angola. UNITA has always called for the presence in Angola of a strong contingent of blue helmets to control and monitor the cease-fire. There is a need to define the parameters of a cease-fire—the meaning of a cease-fire and the meaning of the violation of a cease-fire, and so on. This being the case, there is no hurry to sign a cease-fire. Our hurry should be to study how we can create conditions for establishing a lasting cease-fire. Meanwhile, we should have a suspension of hostilities to guarantee tranquility and mutual trust between the negotiating parties and to make it possible for humanitarian organizations to carry out their work of saving the lives of the Angolan people who are victims of this war which must end at all cost. To go against this trend of thinking is bad faith. It means wanting a cease-fire similar to the one reached previously. The fragile control and monitoring mechanisms of the previous cease-fire are the reason why we are still at war today. While talks are under way in Abidjan, the utilization of phrases or statements [words indistinct]. The whole country needs to follow up and support the ongoing negotiations with positive and constructive actions. Long live the Angolan people! Long live true peace! Long live Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi!

Luanda Commentary Sees No Progress

MB1504170193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in
Portuguese 1100 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Commentary: "It is urgent to seek peace now - Part II" on the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel program]

[Text] Unfortunately, it would appear that the more pessimistic forecasts about the practical outcome of government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] radical wing talks are indeed coming true. Differences between the two sides were not overcome when the first point on the agenda came up for discussion. They were not overcome with regard to

general matters, either. The relative optimism which started blossoming when the working agenda was rapidly approved is now withering badly.

The crucial issue at the talks is a cease-fire agreement. It became insurmountable when the UNITA military wing started demanding a mere cessation of hostilities. To the government, that is tantamount to stopping the war today but restarting it tomorrow. The governmental proposal is more far-reaching. It responds to the very things the nation anxiously hopes for, notably immediate peace.

By saying that a cease-fire agreement is much too complex to be signed immediately, even the UNITA radical wing is admitting that the government's proposal is more ambitious in that particular regard. This is leaving the door open to many who try not to [word indistinct] the UNITA radical wing, which wants to leave Abidjan with any accord, thereby gaining time without however shutting the door represented by 30 April, the deadline the UN Security Council has set for a meeting at the highest level.

Looking back upon the first two days of the talks, it is clear that virtually no progress has been made. In view of that, the meeting could close earlier than initially expected. The two sides started discussing the second point on the agenda on (?completing the implementation) of the Bicesse Accords, which will be central to the continuation of the talks. UNITA is already lifting the veil on its strategy by referring to future rounds of talks. The fact is that this round of talks can hardly be saved if Bicesse has been placed in question. The way things are going, it would be wise not to harbor false hopes about the outcome of this meeting. By the same token, military alertness should not be lifted because it is well known—from hard experience—that the UNITA radical wing will take advantage of the good faith shown by others. The events which followed the Namibe talks provide a good example.

Is it not true that UNITA's radical wing intensifies its military operations in various parts of the country while it sits at the negotiating table for talks with the government? Those attacks have been particularly harsh on Luena, Cuito, and Menongue. This is a well-known, tragic, and unfortunate ploy that has been sowing hatred among brethren who have no option but to live together, irrespective of their feelings. We must not forget that the unquenchable thirst for power which led to rejection of election results is responsible for the blood the Angolan people continue to shed. Those elections were recognized by the international community as free and fair. As such, the fratricidal struggle into which the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers are being pushed is thankless and, in objective terms, against the will of the Angolan people.

Dear soldier: Desert the FALA ranks immediately! Dr. Savimbi is driving you to a meaningless death!

It is necessary and urgent to end this futile war. We must urgently achieve peace now, but we must not stop defending the people and their possessions. Our people have been systematic targets for malicious attacks from those generals who favor war and are led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi, supreme destruction commander.

Our nation is not willing to take any more treacherous blows like the ones which followed the Namibe meeting. The government and the democratic institutions which came into force as a result of the September 1992 elections only demand respect for the law and for the compromises which were signed before the international community. Only on the basis of scrupulous respect for agreed principles, and the law at large, will we be able to view with tranquillity the future that postwar peace will bring the UNITA radical wing and the finger on its trigger. There is the an urgent need to stop the war.

Government Radio on Need for Peace

MB1504194193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Angolan Government, rendered legitimate by the people's vote last September, is once again involved in talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] Party. As in Namibe last November, in Addis Ababa in January and February of this year, and now in Abidjan, the motives guiding the government of the Republic of Angola continue to be the same: to restore the peace UNITA shattered.

Strictly speaking, were it not for the government's desire to cut at the roots the need for Angolan lives to be lost for no good purpose, the government would have had nothing to negotiate with UNITA, knowing as it does that its legitimacy arises from an honest electoral process, despite inexperience and problems caused by others, including UNITA itself, which did not allow the electoral campaign to reach areas such as Jamba, Mavinga, and Licua.

The truth, though, is as follows: The authorities of an instituted and recognized state are accepting dialogue with a party which has placed itself outside the law, the democratic order, and which resorted to arms to try to reverse clear defeat in the elections it sought to win. For this alone, the government would have deserved credit in that it shows the respect and value it attaches to human life. Dialogue with the violator can only be understood if peace is the compensation, thereby preventing Angolans dying as a result of a senseless war.

Dialogue with a party which has shown itself to be a poor loser can only be valuable if it seeks to end useless suffering for millions of human beings who have been deprived of everything, move about aimlessly, are anxious, have been displaced, and are being hunted down in their own country. It was with the aim of settling the armed conflict for good that the government agreed to

dialogue in Abidjan. By fighting for a cease-fire, the government seeks real peace, not some half peace, some temporary solution without guarantees. Let it be noted that the Bicesse Accords do not state anywhere that hostilities must be suspended. What they state is that there must be a real end to a long standing fratricidal war.

The resolution the UN Security Council unanimously approved toward the end of January does not provide for palliative solutions, either. What it seeks is UNITA's immediate cessation of the war it started. Thus, the issue remains as clear as on the first day: Bicesse must be respected. Electoral results must be respected. Let the democratic game be played. That will allow coexistence to consolidate and the war hatchet to be buried. Otherwise, we shall be approaching the problem from a false standpoint. Worse still, we will be witnessing the deepening dramatic situation of the Angolan people who also share the right to peace.

Savimbi Reportedly Threatens To Take Luanda, Cuito

MB1604080493 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 15 Apr 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], is confident of his movement's success. This is the view of a group of journalists from different countries who were with Savimbi in the ruins of the city of Huambo this week. According to the journalists, Savimbi was in a defiant mood, apparently determined not to yield at the Abidjan talks. Journalist Bob Cohen pointed out that Savimbi even threatened to take the cities of Cuito and Luanda if the Abidjan talks did not go well and that UNITA [words indistinct] controlling the military situation.

UNITA Sabotages Power Pylons Serving Luanda

MB1504203193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Consistent with his line, Savimbi has now ordered his men to intensify their operations against civilians. At this stage, Luanda is receiving power from alternative sources because yesterday the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] destroyed seven pylons between Maria Teresa and Senza do Itombo along the Cambambe-Luanda power line.

In view of that, some Luanda residents will not be able to follow what is happening in Abidjan. The National Electricity Company's [ENE] alternative sources are not powerful enough to feed the whole of the city of Luanda. One of them, in Cazenga Ward, is currently undergoing repairs. In view of that, ENE has called on people to save energy as much possible. [passage omitted]

WFP Suspends Aid Flights to Moxico Province

MB1504211693 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Yet another aircraft serving the World Food Program, WFP, was shot at yesterday by Jonas Savimbi's men. The incident occurred at Luena, and for that reason the WFP has suspended its humanitarian aid flights to Moxico Province. The local people are surviving thanks to flights carrying aid donated by humanitarian organizations. Mercedes Sayagues, WFP information secretary for southern Africa, had this to say:

[Begin Sayagues recording] The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] attacked Luena on 11 April. One WFP guard was killed. He was sitting in an office, near the hospital and the governmental office, and that was the area UNITA targeted for attack. One mortar fell in the garden and Silva Chicambo was killed instantly. One WFP researcher sustained a light wound to his leg. Yesterday, we decided to move personnel serving the WFP, the [words indistinct], Doctors Without Borders, and the Lutheran World Federation. We all work together in Luena for the benefit of civilians. The WFP aircraft was a small eight-passenger Beechcraft. UNITA started attacking the airport when it was about to take off. All left the airstrip to seek protection. The control tower told the pilot to leave, to take off as soon as possible so the aircraft would not get hit. He maneuvered his way to avoid the shots and he arrived in Luanda safe and sound, but the whole thing was a miracle. [end recording]

She also said more than 10,000 metric tons of foodstuffs were donated for the benefit of Angolan people over the last three months. She added that aid was worth many millions of dollars. It is expected that more than 2 million people will need food aid in the near future. The WFP is preparing for that.

[Begin recording] [Sayagues] The WFP now has offices in Luanda, Sumbe, Lobito, Benguela, Lubango, Luena, Malange, Saurimo, and Cazombo. Our offices in Huambo, Cuito, Malange, and Mavinga are currently inaccessible to us. We do not have an office in Uige yet, but we are negotiating toward that end. Today, (Filipe Aurelio), WFP director for Angola, flew to Uige to negotiate the establishment of a WFP office and also to avoid incidents such as the one which occurred last week, when an Antonov-32 aircraft carrying food aid came under machine gun fire after it had landed at the airport and was moving toward the offloading bay.

[Unidentified reporter] In concrete terms, what are the WFP's plans for Angola in the near future?

[Sayagues] The WFP is preparing to organize one of the greatest humanitarian aid operations in Angola this year. A team was here recently and we already have provisional figures, but we think that nearly 1.9 million people will require food aid this year. [end recording]

Fuel Prices Increased 14 Apr

MB1504134993 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Text] The price of fuel went up today. One liter of gasoline, which used to cost 137 new kwanzas, now costs (?685) new kwanzas. One liter of diesel now costs 192 new kwanzas, as opposed to the former price of 48 new kwanzas per liter. A liter of kerosene, which used to fetch (?77) new kwanzas, has now gone up to 185 new kwanzas. (?Methane) gas will now cost 544 new kwanzas per kg.

A source in the National Angolan Fuel Company told Radio Angola today that, because they do not reflect the country's present reality, fuel prices could rise even further in the next few days. That source added the prices practiced until yesterday were much too low in relation to production costs.

Mozambique

Chissano Praises Zimbabwean Troops at Departure

MB1504185093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Report from Chimoio by Radio Mozambique correspondent Emilio Manhique]

[Text] Addressing Zimbabwean troops in Chimoio today, President Chissano said they can certainly go and tell their government and commander in chief that their mission has been completed. Chissano was addressing the Zimbabwean troops during a passing out parade to mark the farewell of the Zimbabwean contingent which had been deployed in Mozambique.

The ceremony opened with the national anthems of the two countries. Then, President Joaquim Chissano, who was wearing his uniform of major general, used a steady military step to inspect the Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops. Meanwhile, the military bands of both countries played military marches.

The residents of Chimoio did not want to miss the occasion and 25 September Avenue was overflowing with people. This was followed by a ceremonial quick march which passed in front of the stand of honor, on which sat President Joaquim Chissano along with National Defense Minister Alberto Chipande, Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, and Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza. The Zimbabwean Government was represented by National Defense Minister Moven Mahachi, Justice Minister Emmerson Mnangagwa, and Sydney Sekeramayi, minister of state for security.

Addressing those present, the Mozambican head of state began by saying that he is in Chimoio today to pay homage to the soldiers of the Zimbabwean National Army who were stationed in Mozambique for several

years on a mission of peace and to defend the noble values of national independence and progress. President Chissano added, quote, we have come to say thank you very much to our Zimbabwean brothers for having shown strong commitment and a spirit of sacrifice to carry out their mission and honor traditional bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation, unquote.

Turning to bilateral relations, President Chissano said these are centuries old, culminating in the national liberation struggles for Mozambique and Zimbabwe. The Mozambican head of state noted Mozambique's active participation in Zimbabwe's national liberation struggle had not been an act of charity. He said some Mozambique Armed Forces soldiers had fallen in the battlefield, but he added new generations remember their courage and determination as examples of the Mozambican people's commitment to the struggle for peace and freedom in southern Africa.

Regarding the presence of Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique, Chissano said this embodies one of the loftiest forms of bilateral friendship and cooperation. President Joaquim Chissano stressed that solidarity has no price and he added it can not be quantified. He noted, quote, war has left deep scars on Mozambican and Zimbabwean families. War has destroyed civilian property on both sides of the border and caused orphans, widows, and those disabled in the war. Zimbabwean soldiers fell in Mozambican territory in their mission to defend peace, unquote. The Mozambican head of state paid deep homage to those whom he described as the courageous and generous sons of Zimbabwe who sacrificed their lives for the cause of peace. At another point in his speech, Joaquim Chissano told the Zimbabwean troops that quote, your efforts and sacrifices, along with our efforts and sacrifices, have been worth it because they have led us to a society of reconciliation as a result of a process in which we have repeatedly said that there are neither victors nor vanquished, unquote.

The ceremony wound up with those present singing a song which was very popular during the Zimbabwean liberation struggle and which, freely translated, means: We have come a long way. The 3,500 Zimbabwean troops stationed in Mozambique are already on their way to the Mozambican-Zimbabwean border. A welcoming reception will take place in the city of Mutarara at 1500 [1300 GMT] today. It will be attended by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe. The Mozambican Government will be represented by National Defense Minister Alberto Chipande, Foreign Affairs Minister Pascoal Mocumbi, and Transport and Communications Minister Armando Emilio Guebuza.

Demobilization Begins in Maputo 16 Apr

MB1604092793 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Excerpt] The demobilization process begins in the city of Maputo and Boane town today. A note from the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] received at our

news desk points out that 16,000 troops demobilized before the signing of the General Peace Accord will receive demobilization subsidies. The note also points out that Unomoz and the International Migration Organization will assist the demobilized troops in returning to their home areas. [passage omitted]

49 Troop Confinement Areas Identified

MB1504144893 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] A total of 49 areas where troops from the government and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] will be confined have already been identified in the country. Radio Mozambique learned this from Dirk Salomons, executive director of the UN operations in Mozambique [Unomoz]. Dirk Salomons said only 12 confinement areas possess the conditions needed for accommodating troops as of May this year. The Unomoz director said the United Nations will assist the demobilized troops by providing them with food, clothes, medical assistance, and assistance to return to their home areas. The Unomoz director also said that Renamo representatives in the commissions for the implementation of the General Peace Accord will arrive in Maputo next week. The representatives are in Maringue allegedly because of logistical problems.

1 Million Weapons Reportedly in Private Hands

MB1604092593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] There at least 1 million weapons in private hands in Mozambique, along the borders with Malawi and South Africa. This information is contained in a document presented at an interregional seminar on refugees in neighboring countries under way in Maputo. According to the document, weapons in private hands can (?threaten) the implementation of the general peace accord.

On measures to be taken by the UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz] to contain the movement of troops by unauthorized people, Unomoz Executive Director Dirk Salomons said the police have been charged with that task in terms of the peace accord.

Chissano Sends Mandela Condolences on Hani's Death

MB1604092693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 16 Apr 93

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has sent his condolences in a message to African National Congress [ANC] leader Nelson Mandela following the murder of Chris Hani. In his message, Chissano said that Hani was an unwavering fighter for effective democracy, social justice, and respect for human rights in South Africa. Chris

Hani, a member of the ANC National Executive Committee and secretary general of the South African Communist Party, was shot dead in front of his house on Saturday [10 April] morning. He will be buried next Monday.

Namibia

President Reshuffles Some Cabinet Portfolios

MB1504152293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1410 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Windhoek April 15 SAPA—President Sam Nujoma on Thursday [15 April] announced changes to his cabinet aimed at promoting the manufacturing industry as the engine for Namibian industrialisation.

Information and Broadcasting Minister Hidipo Hamutenya becomes trade and industry minister with immediate effect, replacing Mr. Ben Amathila who will take over Mr. Hamutenya's old portfolio.

Mr. Wilfried Emvula was appointed deputy trade and industry minister, the first ministerial appointment from Namibia's second chamber of Parliament, the newly-created National Council. The post has been vacant for about a year.

Deputy Water Affairs Minister John Mutorwa was appointed deputy youth and sport minister, filling the position left vacant by the resignation earlier this month of Mr. Reggie Diergaardt, national chairman of the opposition United Democratic Front. The deputy water affairs portfolio was created essentially to deal with the recent drought in Namibia. President Nujoma said Namibia was no longer in an emergency situation regarding water provision.

He said the Information and Broadcasting Ministry under Mr. Amathila would focus on providing national guidance in building a strong and united nation by fostering unity.

Initiatives for Manufacturing Announced

MB1504202393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 15 Apr 93

[By Jonathan Rees]

[Text] Windhoek April 15 SAPA—Namibia on Thursday [15 April] announced a bold set of incentives for private sector investment in its manufacturing sector, saying they made the country the most attractive manufacturing investment opportunity in southern Africa. President Sam Nujoma told a media briefing Namibia's challenge for 1993/94 was to industrialise and modernise. Most importantly, he said, the country's trade structure had to be changed by encouraging increased exports of manufactured goods. The emphasis during 1993/94 would be on industrialisation through the promotion of manufacturing.

"By international standards, manufacturing in Namibia contributes an unusually low share of gross national product but has the capacity for being the engine for growth and for sustainable and equitable economic development."

President Nujoma said Information and Broadcasting Minister Hidipo Hamutenya had been appointed trade and industry minister with immediate effect. Hamutenya replaces Ben Amathila, who would take over the information and broadcasting portfolio.

The primary agent of manufacturing development had to be the private sector, President Nujoma said. To this end, government had decided income tax would not be raised beyond 40 per cent. Special incentives approved by the Cabinet on Wednesday for manufacturing enterprises included a 50 per cent tax rebate on taxable income for five years, to be phased out at 5 per cent annually over the subsequent ten years.

The government would allow accelerated write-off provisions for buildings erected by manufacturers, and concessional loans for the establishment, expansion and diversification phases of manufacturing enterprises. This would include seed capital for small industries, working capital for manufacturing purposes, revolving fund financing and assistance with feasibility studies.

Also available were cash grants of 50 per cent to cover real costs of export promotion and marketing expenses, and exporters' allowances up to 75 per cent in the form of extra deductions as a percentage of listed expenses. The Namibian Government would provide a 125 per cent training cost deduction.

To encourage manufacturers to use more labour intensive processes, wage costs relating directly to production would classify for a 125 per cent deduction.

Potential manufacturers would have access to studies undertaken by the Namibian Government at 50 per cent of their real cost, President Nujoma said. In addition, there were incentives to help exporters establish a trade inquiry service, foreign trade representation, market research, trade promotion, market research, exhibitions, visits to overseas markets and refunds of customs and excise duties.

The government was examining reduced airfreight rates to exporters and other export incentive schemes based on value-added manufacturing and local content. President Nujoma said further incentives may be offered to promote regional development, including rebates or subsidies on transport, housing, rentals, training and relocation costs. A special small industries incentive package was being worked out.

Besides the new incentives package, the government would maintain a non-resident shareholders tax rate of 10 per cent, no tax on dividends accruing to companies and a facility to fully write off plant machinery and equipment over three years. Investors in manufacturing

would also have access to tax-free importation or acquisition of manufacturing machinery and equipment and the facility to write off building infrastructure at 20 per cent in the first year and at 4 per cent over the next 20 years.

President Nujoma Discusses Economic Situation

MB1504131893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1132 GMT 15 Apr 93

[By Jonathan Rees]

[Text] Windhoek April 15 SAPA—Namibia had done well despite drought, global economic slump and depressed prices for most of its minerals, President Sam Nujoma said on Thursday [15 April]. Addressing his first media briefing this year, he said gross domestic product growth for 1992/3 exceeded 3.5 per cent, higher than the country's population growth.

On the agricultural front, farmers had responded admirably to late but widespread rains. Crops had been planted and pastures restored, bringing relief to livestock farmers. If good rains continued, crop failure for 1993 would not be as severe as last year. But the government was still prepared to continue with drought relief if necessary.

Economic growth was attributable partly to increased livestock offtake during the drought.

While 1993, the fourth year of independence, was one of consolidation and concerted action to alleviate poverty, it would not be an easy year, President Nujoma said. There was evidence of falling fish prices, no upturn in the minerals market, and livestock offtake would be lower than last year because farmers needed to build up their herds. However, there was increased interest in Namibia's natural resources and a number of oil exploration licences had been issued. There was also increased evidence of exploration activity in mining. Direct foreign investment was growing, with small investors starting to enter the country.

The challenge for 1993/94 was to industrialise and modernise, President Nujoma said. The vast subsistence agricultural sector had to be modernised to remove differences between it and commercial agriculture. Rural areas had to be made more attractive in terms of availability of jobs and social services. Most importantly, the country's trade structure had to change by encouraging increased export of manufactured goods. This was a sector where Namibia was weak, but one which offered the most employment opportunities, the president said.

Congolese Trawler Seized for Fishing Illegally

MB1604063093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2328 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Windhoek April 15 SAPA—Fisheries inspectors on Wednesday [14 April] boarded and seized a Congolese-registered trawler fishing illegally off Namibia's

northern coast, Fisheries Ministry Permanent Secretary Raimo Kankondi said on Thursday. The trawler Loukoula, whose senior officers were Spanish, was the tenth to be seized by Namibian officials in the past three years. The 50m vessel was being escorted to Luderitz by the patrol vessel Oryx where it would be inspected by fisheries officials and charges laid for illegal fishing, Mr. Kankondi said. It was expected to dock on Saturday.

The Loukoula had been observed for some time fishing illegally 85 miles south of Namibia's northern marine limits.

Namibia has waged a continuous struggle against foreign vessels poaching fish from its waters. Last year, one vessel was seized and two were shot at before escaping.

Spanish Ambassador to Namibia Carlos Sanchez de Boado said on Thursday he had no knowledge of the trawler's seizure, adding that if Spanish nationals were involved in illegal fishing it was at their own risk.

Swaziland

Foreign Minister on Events in South Africa

MB1604092893 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Sir George Mamba, says Swaziland is very concerned about the latest developments in South Africa.

He said what has happened in that country is an unnecessary act after much effort has been put into democratization of South Africa. Sir George Mamba was addressing the Australian high commissioner to Swaziland, but based in Pretoria, South Africa, Mr. Ross Austin Burns, in Mbabane this morning. Mr. Burns called on the minister to present him with a copy of his credentials. Sir George Mamba said the tragic killing of Mr. Chris Hani still emphasizes that not all is well in South Africa. However, he noted with interest the positive direction that has been taken by South African political leadership in agreeing on many important issues.

He said although the mechanism seems to drag, the encouraging fact is that political leaders have the zeal to continue holding talks. Mr. Mamba told the Australian envoy that the problems in South Africa have adverse effects on Swaziland, hence the concern about the latest developments. Talking about the situation in Mozambique, Sir George Mamba sounded optimistic, except that it is somehow taking too long to implement the United Nations resolution. He promised Mr. Burns all the assistance during his term of office as his country's high commissioner to Swaziland.

He expressed the hope that during that period bilateral relations existing between the two countries will grow from strength to strength.

Pudemo Says De Klerk Responsible for Hani Death

MB1604075093 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Apr 93 p 2

[Report by Vusie Ginindza: "Apartheid Killed Hani Says Pudemo"]

[Text] Political Organisations in Swaziland have each sent condolences for assassinated South African Communist Party [SACP] leader, Mr. Chris Tembisile Hani. The People's United Democratic Movement (Pudemo) did not only echo the general eulogy but went on to hammer the Republic of South Africa's President, Mr. Frederick de Klerk of playing a part in the murder.

In a letter addressed to the SACP and signed by its Secretary General, Mr. Dominic Mngomezulu, Pudemo said:

"We are too shocked for words to have learnt of the cold blooded murder of Comrade Chris Hani at the hands of a murderer who is an insane product of apartheid. We hold the Nationalist Party of apartheid President, Mr. F.W. de Klerk responsible for this deed because whereas it committed itself on paper to replace this evil with democracy, there is evidence of apparent resistance in practice. It seems that their agenda has been, and still is, to delay the process while weakening the democratic movement.

"It is our hope that the President will realise the urgency of the situation and remove the obstacles for the good of all."

Pudemo said while spiritually shattered by Hani's untimely death, they are inspired to take the struggle for social emancipation to greater lengths.

"There is no better way we could honour our outstanding leader and democrat."

The Swaziland Youth Congress (Swayoco) described Hani as hope of the oppressed, under-privileged and disadvantaged masses.

"The world has lost a man of light and peace, notwithstanding being labelled 'Public Enemy Number One', by the world's most unpopular regime. We whole-heartedly mourn the death of a great man with all the qualities of those who have cherished the welfare of every mankind in the zealously awaited paradise, Democratic Socialism."

The Swaziland National Front, Swanafro's president, Mr. Mbo Shongwe, also sent condolences on behalf of his movement.

Multiparty Politics Rejected; Critics Protest*MB1504135193 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Apr 93 p 13*

[Report by Nkosingphile Ziyane: "Tradition is Still King in Swaziland"]

[Text] The current of multiparty democracy sweeping through Africa has run into a wall of tradition in Swaziland.

In recent weeks, the Electorate Education Committee (EEC), appointed by King Mswati III, has been publicising the findings of its investigation into how the traditional Tinkhundla [traditional community council] political system can be made more democratic without upsetting the country's stability.

The exercise, called Vusela [greeting committee], was said to be an opportunity for the public to express their feelings about the Tinkhundla system, which provides for administration by appointed representatives.

Two commissions with similar mandate, the first led by Prince Masitsela, and the second by Prince Mahlalengani, submitted their findings to the king. The king, however, decided to appoint a third commission, dubbed Vusela III, also under the leadership of Prince Mahlalengani, to reinforce the findings of the first two.

When Vusela III had completed its hearings the king summoned the nation to the royal kraal to hear Prince Mahlalengani report. The prince said the committee found the majority of Swazis still preferred the Tinkhundla system—with certain amendments—and recommended that multiparty politics should not be allowed at this time.

While they were hailed as a victory in traditional circles, the findings drew the wrath of various political formations which have been advocating multiparty democracy.

When the EEC visited Mbabane to explain the requirements for voting in the election, youths led by the Vusela Resistance Movement's Mphandlana Shongwe tore up and burned the Tinkhundla Review Commission report. The People's United Democratic Movement demanded a referendum on any future dispensation.

While many Swazis are likely to support the Tinkhundla initiative because it came from the king, the radical youth, now mainly concentrated in the Swaziland Youth Congress, together with the Human Rights Association of Swaziland and some influential members of the trade union movement, have condemned the exercise.

Critics of the initiative say that no matter who is elected to the lower house, the senate—appointed by the king from among traditional chiefs and princes—will be able to veto any legislation that may threaten traditional institutions.

The police seem nevertheless to have displayed a much more liberal attitude towards political dissent, particularly following a liberal stance by Prime Minister Obed Dlamini, who is also Minister of Police.

A former trade unionist, the Prime Minister has not won friends among the traditionalists. His position was in doubt after he allowed a march between Mbabane and Manzini while the king was in Zambia. Police escorted the marchers and even offered lifts to those who became weary—thereby making a public relations coup as marchers called them "Comrade police".

"Ordinary Swazis have little interest in active politics, but they would welcome a dissenting voice to keep the elders in check," said one observer. "As it is, they have allowed the likes of Mphandlana to gain ground. We may be heading for a time when much more than the Vusela report will be burnt".

Zambia**Chiluba Dismisses Four Ministers***MB1504180693 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 15 Apr 93*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] President Chiluba, of Zambia, has apparently been flexing his political muscles in a major cabinet reshuffle, the first big shake-up since he came to power 17 months ago. The ax has fallen on four of his most powerful cabinet ministers, and three of them are seen as his main potential challengers in the MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] Party. From Lusaka, Rob Makai faxed this report:

The four ministers axed are Finance Minister Emmanuel Kasonde, Education Minister Arthur Wina, Mines Minister Humphrey Mulemba, and Agriculture Minister Guy Scott. President Chiluba did not give any specific reasons for the cabinet sackings, but the reshuffle is seen as a clear warning that he is willing to take on anyone who questions his authority. There has been speculation that some political heavyweights in the MMD were to challenge Chiluba's leadership at the party's national convention in September, and he has previously warned ministers against acting as surrogate presidents. Wina and Mulemba were losing candidates for the MMD presidency and represent the Western and Northwestern power blocs, while Kasonde has increasingly come to be known as the de facto leader of the so-called real Bembas. Chiluba comes from the Bemba-speaking bloc, but he is not a real Bemba, as he hails from neighboring Luapula Province.

Chiluba Addresses News Conference on Economic Issues

MB1504194893 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] President Chiluba has called on [words indistinct]. Addressing a press conference at State House this morning, Mr. Chiluba said his earlier statements on street vending had been taken out of context. He appealed to vendors not to fight councils in an effort to maintain cleanliness in the streets of the country.

The future of Zambia Airways is bleak, unless the airline can operate without government subsidies. President Chiluba indicated today that there are no justifications in subsidizing air travelers, because they should be able to afford the cost of flying. The president said subsidizing mealie meal consumption may be understood, but not air traveling, which is for the wealthy.

President Chiluba admitted today that his government had not been able to make the conditions of service in the public service as attractive as he had earlier expected because of the continued weakness of the economy. Answering a question at today's State House news conference, President Chiluba said the extent to which the economy has been damaged by the previous regime was not totally realized when promises of competitive working conditions were being made. During the election campaign and shortly after taking office, the new government pledged to make conditions of service in the public service attractive.

President Chiluba today expressed dissatisfaction with the operations of the Bureau de Change market and said measures would be taken to rectify the situation. Addressing a news conference at State House, Mr. Chiluba said the government was unhappy with the impact the Bureau de Change had in determining the exchange rate of the kwacha. He noted that (?measures) introduced last October had not worked well.

Zimbabwe

Report Notes Resettlement Program Failure

MB1604082693 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Apr 93 p 2

[Report by Robin Drew: "Zimbabwe's Resettlement Programme Fails—Report"]

[Text] Harare—Zimbabwe's ambitious plans to resettle black families on the land have been a failure. That's official.

Thirteen years after independence when urgent attention was given to the government's resettlement programme a

report by the Comptroller and Auditor-General says the various schemes have been fraught with problems including political interference at all levels. Zimbabwe set out to resettle 162,000 families. So far less than one third of this number have been allocated plots on three million ha [hectares] of former commercial farmland. A special report by the Auditor-General says even if the target had been met, the objective of reducing pressure on the land in communal areas would not have been achieved.

The landless rural poor who had been resettled lacked the skills and capital to take advantage of the land given to them.

While policies and procedures had been spelt out clearly, implementation had been a different story. Nineteen ministries and departments were involved, each with its own priorities.

Of the land that had been acquired, 236,000 ha were lying idle. Farms with a total area of 52,000 ha were being leased to individuals instead of being used for resettlement.

The report is particularly critical of politicians for interfering in resettlement programmes. Some demanded the right to choose which scheme should be adopted, others insisted on choosing the people in their areas to be resettled. Others had encouraged peasant farmers to graze their cattle in resettlement areas and to cut down trees for firewood and building purposes.

It says the resettlement officers were neither qualified nor experienced farm managers. The only qualification needed was an O-level pass at school and a clean driver's licence.

The Auditor-General recommends that in future prospective settlers must show an ability to use the land effectively, and to reduce incidents of vandalism and squatting, the government should not buy land until prospective settlers had been identified.

The resettled farmers should be encouraged to grow commercial crops.

On the question of population pressure in the communal lands, the report says, "Alternative means of alleviating this in the communal areas and improving the standard of living of the people, for example by industrialisation, should be speeded up."

Some of the agricultural co-operatives that had been established failed to produce enough food for their own consumption.

Last year parliament approved the Land Acquisition Act to enable the government to acquire another five million ha for resettlement.

Guinea**Interior Minister Talks With Mali Border Officials**

AB1504160593 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 13 Apr 93

[Excerpts] The interior and security minister returned to Conakry on 13 April after a week-long working visit to Moyenne Guinee Region. After attending the meeting of Guinea-Mali border authorities, Rene Alseny Gomez crossed over to Male Prefecture, where he visited some subprefectures and district rural councils. Vali Yatara Ngounse Sialou has the details.

[Sialou] On the eve of their participation in the three-day border authorities' meeting, the interior and security minister and his Malian counterpart examined all the issues related to our two borders. [passage omitted] Some resolutions and recommendations were adopted after the meeting. Here is the minister's assessment:

[Begin Gomez recording] We began with the meeting of the Mali-Guinea border authorities. The outcome measured up to our expectations and wishes. It went a long way to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Malian and Guinean peoples and to boost the cooperation existing between our two governments, particularly among our border authorities. Our main concern was to decentralize the mechanism for solving problems at our borders by directing the authorities on both sides to try to find solutions each time a problem arises.

As a new development, we involved the women's organization this year. This had somehow been neglected in the past. We also placed emphasis on the cooperation that should exist in the area of security of [word indistinct] and movement of people across the borders, because, as you are aware, one of the greatest challenges today is the fight against narcotics. These are a few of the problems that were tackled. I must say that we are fully satisfied with the measures that were adopted. [end recording]

After the meeting with the border authorities, Gomez visited the chief town of Male Prefecture as well as the subprefectures of Nienemere, (Menguaya), [name indistinct], and Gongore. He held discussions with the grassroots authorities to brief them on the expected behavior of each side, and the relationship they must foster with each other. For the minister, the problems that generally occur in the prefectures and subprefectures are due to either ignorance or misinterpretation. He explained the mechanisms of the functioning of a commune and the attitude it should adopt toward political parties in the transition period through which Guinea is passing. [passage omitted]

Liberia**NPFL Accused of 14 ULIMO Deaths**

AB1604110593 Paris AFP in English 2249 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Monrovia, Apr 15 (AFP)—Fighters of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) have killed 14 rival guerrillas of the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO) and wounded six others in two separate ambushes, a ULIMO commander said here Thursday [15 April].

Major Charles Dent, who declined to provide details, said the incidents took place on the Bong Mines-Kakata highway, about 60 kilometers northeast of Monrovia. He said his men have begun patrolling the highway to search for remnants of enemy forces posing security threats in the area. "ULIMO will not allow NPFL to continue to threaten security in our liberated areas. We will flush them out of the area," he added.

A female ULIMO fighter, who asked to remain anonymous, said remnants of the NPFL in the area launched a rocket propelled grenade (RPG) attack on their truck loaded with ammunition, 10 kilometers south of Bong Mines, on March 27, killing four and wounding others. She added the NPFL also ambushed and killed 10 ULIMO troops last Monday [12 April] on the same highway.

Mali**Outgoing Prime Minister Explains Decision**

AB1504203093 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 2000 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Excerpt] Outgoing Prime Minister Younoussi Toure this morning bade farewell to his associates. He thanked them for 10 months of dedicated and loyal service during his premiership. Younoussi Toure wished his country a bright future and described his successor as a man capable of meeting the current challenges.

Prime Minister Younoussi Toure held a meeting this morning at the prime minister's office to say farewell to his associates. This is undoubtedly his last media encounter before handing over power. He thanked his associates for their dedicated and loyal services during the 10 months his government held office. Younoussi Toure said he has confidence in Mali's future and that his resignation stems from courageous patriotism which is enshrined in his resignation. He described his resignation as a move to ease the tense sociopolitical climate and an opportunity he is offering to the president to pursue the policy of political openness.

[Begin Toure recording] I have decided to withdraw to enable the president to have a free hand to embark on a genuine open-door policy regarding political parties and to have access to officials who are determined to work

for our country. I would say today that I have almost achieved this goal, since the current consultations and negotiations among political parties have already led to a communique being issued yesterday evening on television. This shows that an important step has been taken and that we will be heading toward a joint management of affairs. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Niger

Opposition Protests Assembly Speaker's Election

AB1504210093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 14 Apr 93

[Text] A massive demonstration was held this morning in Niamey by the National Movement of the Development Society [MNSD]-Nassara. Hundreds of party supporters, led by their chairman, invaded the National Assembly premises and damaged property, protesting the election of Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye as National Assembly speaker. Mr. Djermakoye was elected yesterday in the absence of the opposition deputies who had walked out of the assembly hall. The opposition members of the National Assembly are challenging the way in which the speaker was elected. They believe that the election of the speaker was unconstitutional. (Inak Kane), an opposition deputy, spoke to Hadj Bassir.

[Begin (Kane) recording] The purpose of this demonstration...[changes thought] let us say that it was not organized by the deputies. It was organized by the grassroots activists. They have been scandalized by the decision made yesterday by the Alliance of the Forces of Change [AFC] deputies, in our absence, to elect the speaker of the National Assembly. It is not a demonstration organized by us, but rather a spontaneous demonstration, organized by the demonstrators themselves to come and protest at this place and in the presence of the judicial authorities against the violation of the Constitution. What we are suggesting is to restart the discussions at the National Assembly under the direction—not under the chairmanship—of the eldest member, since the Bureau was installed by the committee in charge of installing the new authorities. [end recording]

In Diffa, MNSD-Nassara supporters organized a peaceful protest march against what they call a violation of Articles 71 and 76 of the Constitution. No incidents were reported. In Agadez and Tahoua, as well as in Maradi, MNSD supporters took to the streets and carried out peaceful protest marches. Within the AFC, the damages caused this morning by MNSD-Nassara supporters were deplored, but the legality of the demonstration was completely recognized. Aboubacar Sanni, a Democratic and Social Convention deputy explained to Hadj Bassir.

[Begin Sanni recording] Since the beginning of our deliberations, we have suggested that the National Assembly form the Bureau before elaborating and

adopting the internal regulations, while a resolution is adopted. The opposition does not want to hear this. After 24 hours of heated arguments and after we had suspended our deliberations for three days, we resumed on 13 April, but the same scenario continued. We remarked that the opposition is not in agreement with our suggestion. They used the same method as they did on 9 April. They left the hall and we made a resolution to dissolve the Bureau. The other Bureau—the first Bureau—was then dissolved. We formed another Bureau that we named after Comrade Deputy Zodi, who is chairman of this session. Comrade Moumouni was then elected National Assembly speaker. This is why the MNSD protested this election. According to them, the Constitution has been violated. I deplore only this morning's damages in the meeting hall. Concerning the demonstration itself, I think it quite normal to demonstrate. [end recording]

Nigeria

Defense Headquarters Guttled by Fire

AB1504213093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2100 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] Men of the fire service are still battling to put under control the fire which gutted the Defense Headquarters in Lagos this evening. Reports say the fire, which started at about 1800, was first noticed on the 16th floor. Some people are believed to have been trapped in the elevator, as help could not reach them. The 25-story complex was known as the Independence Building before it was renamed the Defense Headquarters.

Electoral Commission Confirms Election Date

AB1504161893 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 15 Apr 93

[Text] The chairman of the National Electoral Commission [NEC], Professor Humphrey Nwosu, has again assured the nation that the presidential election will take place on 12 June as scheduled. He gave the assurance when he received the National Executive Committee of the National Republican Convention [NRC] in Abuja.

Prof. Nwosu explained that the promulgation of Decree 15 was not to extend the transition program, but to provide guidelines for a smooth conduct of the election. He called on Nigerians to join hands in ensuring a successful transition program. Prof. Nwosu promised that NEC will be fair in its dealings with the political parties.

Earlier, the NRC chairman, Alhaji Hameed Kusamotu, had requested for more money for the preparations of the presidential elections in June.

Human Rights Campaigner Arrested

AB1604111193 Paris AFP in English 0642 GMT
16 Apr 93

[Text] Lagos, 15 April (AFP)—Nigerian human rights campaigner Shina Loremikan was arrested Thursday after he called on the state security organisation to complain of its harassment of fellow rights workers, the head of the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights (CDHR) said.

Shina, the CDHR publicity secretary, was arrested by members of the State Security Services (SSS) when he called for talks with the SSS directorate over the "incessant invitations, harassments, and arrests on sight" of human rights activists and members of the CDHR, Beko Ransome-Kuti, said. Ransome-Kuti was accompanying Shina at the time of the arrest. He said the CDHR would go to court Friday to secure Shina's release.

Human Rights Organization Reports on Police

AB1604102693 Dakar PANA in English 1533 GMT
15 Apr 93

[Text] Lagos, 15 April (PANA)—Human Rights Africa (HRA), a Lagos-based continental human rights and liberties defence organization, launched Thursday in Lagos a report titled: The Nigerian Police and Human Rights: Limitations and Lamentations.

The 20-page report aims to point out how best the government and the governed in Nigeria can make the Nigerian police force fit into the democratic polity through a systematic infusion of human rights and democratic values, said Tunji Abayomi, chairman of the HRA Founders Council.

A lawyer and initiator of the HRA, Abayomi said the organization was convinced that democratic values must be inculcated in the police force in order to sustain democracy for future generations. We are guided by the philosophy that our mission is not to show how bad the Nigerian police force is, but how good it can be, especially as it faces the challenge of a changing Nigeria, Abayomi said. He said the report was aimed at bringing into focus some of the major problems of the Nigerian police force, taking into account nationally and internationally recognized human rights doctrines.

Reviewing the document, Basuyi Alade, senior researcher at HRA, said the common violations by the police include arbitrary arrests and illegal detentions as well as arbitrary interference with citizens' privacy, family, home or correspondence. Others, he said, were torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment of detainees and prisoners in police custody.

Italy Suspends Mail; Other Countries To Follow

AB1504061593 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT
14 Apr 93

[Text] Lagos, April 14 (AFP)—The Italian Government has suspended postal services to Nigeria following alleged theft of mail sent to the West African nation while other countries have said they would do the same, an official in the presidency said here. A total of 646 bags of mail from various countries were "believed to have been stolen" in Lagos as of January 4, prompting the government to set up a committee of inquiry, Bukar Usman told journalists.

France, Germany, Austria, Sweden, and Canada have formally complained to the Nigerian authorities over loss of mail sent to Nigeria, and the government is viewing their complaints with "all seriousness," he said. But preliminary investigations by the panel revealed that most of the lost mail was stolen before it got into Nigeria, he said. For example, most of the mail brought into the country by Saudi Airlines through the Aminu Kano International Airport, northern Nigeria, was either improperly documented, pilfered, or lost "outrightly" before it reached Nigeria, he said. Also mail bags from Rome, Hong Kong, Japan, Beijing, Frankfurt and Zurich either got lost or were stolen in transit, he added. The Italian ambassador to Nigeria was "shocked" recently when he witnessed at Lagos International Airport that mail bags just arriving in the country had been tampered with by unknown persons en route to Lagos, Bukar said. The diplomat promised to report back to his government on his discovery. This could make Rome change its decision on suspension of mail services to Nigeria, Bukar said.

After checks, the manager of Swissair in Nigeria discovered that some mail bags destined for Nigeria had been tampered with between Vienna and Zurich, the official said. "A bit (of this mail) may be pilfered here, but quite a lot of them are stolen in places of origin and in transit," he said, adding that it was difficult for Nigeria to take full responsibility in such cases.

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19 APRIL 1993

